

DON'T DELAY
But call and examine
our stock of Flour, Feed
Bran, Pork, Sugar and
Tea at prices never be-
fore heard of. 3 lbs. of
tea dust for 25c. All
goods warranted to give
satisfaction, or will re-
fund money. **GEO. I.
H.A.M.**

NAPANEE

\$1.00 Per Annum, Strictly in Advance.

J. C. DREWRY, Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDAY

Robinson & Co's COLUMN ALWAYS RELIABLE

Don't be deceived by cheap sales of every and any description. Often-times the so called cheap Goods prove the dearest in the end. We want you to understand our position. Encouraged by the large increase in our sales last year over the year before, we have purchased very largely for this season. A look through our establishment will soon convince you that our stock is larger and better assorted than ever before.

Our imports alone are larger than that of all the other dealers combined and almost every line, (excepting perhaps a few lines of staples) is confined to ourselves. Thus we are able to give you a class of goods which cannot be had any place else. Now regarding our prices, everything is marked right down to the lowest possible figure. They can't be marked lower and allow us to clear ourselves. Add to this the fact that by buying direct, we have saved the middleman's commission and you will easily see that our goods should be cheap. No pains will be spared to give you satisfaction in every way. Every piece of Goods will be found to turn out exactly as represented. We want your custom, and if good, honest goods and straight forward dealing are any inducement, we are sure of getting it.

Boys' Clothing.

We don't want you to lose sight of Boys' Clothing.

MONEY TO LOAN.

AT LOWEST RATES.

HERRINGTON & WARNER,

2588ly

Barristers, Napanee

TO LET,

Stores, Hall and Offices with vaults to let in Rennie Block, Napanee, now ready for occupation and will be rented at moderate rates.

Apply to **JOHN RENNIE,**
989dtf 30 Adelaide street, East, Toronto,
Or to **LAHEY & McKENTY,** Napanee.

FOR SALE.

Superior Durham Bull,

two years old this month. Also two Durham Bull calves, from the best milking families. Price to suit the times.

1586b

W. R. GORDANIER, P.M.,
Morven.

LIME.

The undersigned begs to announce that he is now prepared to furnish

Roach Lime and Choice Building Stone.

Extra good coursing stone at reasonable prices. The Lime Kiln is now in operation. Orders left at Perry & Madole's hardware store will receive prompt attention.

1689cm

THOMAS MEAGHER,
Roblin's Hill, near Napanee.

ATLAS

FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

LONDON, ENG. Established 1808.

Capital. - \$6,000,000.

Insures mercantile property, private residences, Farm and every class of insurable risks at lowest rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

EDMUND HOOPER, Agent.

JAMES AYLSWORTH,

Clerk, 7th Division Court,
(County of Lennox and Addington,)

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
CONVEYANCER,

COMMISSIONER, ETC., IN H.C.J.,
Insurance, Money Lending and General Business Agent.

TAMWORTH, ONT.

Noted for promptness and reliability.—Patron-
age solicited. 4588lv

HOUSE PAINTING

BY

S. W. PRINGLE:

PAINTING AND GRAINING, PAPER HANGING,
KALSOMINING, GLAZING, ETC.

First-class workmen. Prompt service and mod-
erate charges.)

249 Centre street, - NAPANEE, ONT.
2088ly

A. LALONDE.

BARBER SHOP.

MARKET SQUARE, NAPANEE.

First-class work guaranteed. Call and see. 10893m

THE BRISCO HOUSE,

NAPANEE.

The best dollar-a-day house in Eastern Ontario.
Good sheds and stabling. First-class meals.

C. A. CORNELL,
PROPRIETOR

4288

PARTNER WANTED.

A PRACTICAL MILLER

With \$5,000 cash or property, to take half interest
in 50 Barrel Roller Mill in Nebraska. Fortune to
right man. Apply at
1239dtf

EXPRESS OFFICE

TO EXCHANGE.

Well Improved Farms in South Dakota and Nebraska,

For town or farm property. Apply at
EXPRESS OFFICE

WANTED.

Good Man to Work Farm

near Regina. Will sell three farms in Northwest,
all first-class. Bargains here.

1489c

J. W. METZLER.

ROBE FOUND.

ON CAMDEN ROAD, NEAR NAPANEE.

Owner can have same by proving property and
paying charges.

1489c

W. R. MILES, Napanee.

FOR SALE.

Pugs and Lap Dogs.

about six weeks old. Enquire at "Riverview,"
South Napanee. 1489btf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up
to 6 p. m., of Thursday, the 28th inst, for the
Carpenter, Plasterer and Painter's works, required
in the completion of the U. E. L. Memorial Church,
Adolphustown.

Plans and specifications may be seen at our
offices.

POWER & SON,
Architects, Kingston.

Lion Block, Wellington street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Undersigned desires to inform the public
is prepared to

Raise or Move Buildings

We don't want you to loose sight of
vs' Clothing

249 Centre street, - NAPANEE, ONT.
2088ly

undersigned desires to inform the public
is prepared to

Raise or Move Buildings

kind on the shortest notice, and most rea-
terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on
ress
Rem

ALBERT N. WAGAR.

ORTED

THOROUGHbred STOCK.

The undersigned has for sale

bred English Shire Stallions, Cleve-
nd Bay and Yorkshire Coach Horses.

y recorded in their respective Stud Books.
y can be seen at the stables in the Brisco
eyard. Inspection is cordially invited.

W. H. HUTCHINSON.

3dtf Napanee, Ont.

ARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Subscriber will offers to sell or rent the
part of Lot No. 23, 6th Concession of North
ricksburgh, one and one half miles east of
nee, on the Kingston Road, containing about
undred acres. Good frame house, 24 x 30,
cellar, good frame barn, 48 x 52, orchard,
other fruit trees, well watered, about fifty
fall plowing done, balance meadow and
e. Possession given immediately. For
r particulars apply to the owner.

CHARLES LOWRY.

1689dtf

Kingston Road.

RM FOR SALE.

undersigned offers for sale his farm of 112
being the north part of lot two, in the third
sion of Richmond. The greater part of
id is cleared and under cultivation. On
ice are a good frame house, barn and two
two wells and a spring, and in the neigh-
d are two churches, a school house and
factory. The proprietor would accept a
lance in part pay for the farm. For par-
enquire of the proprietor, or JOHN ENG-
Esq., Napanee.

ROBT MARTIN.

th, 1889

1589dt

Napanee

SALE.

undersigned offers for sale that desirable
y about five and a half miles east of Nap-
eing part of lot five in the fourth concession
esttown, containing by admeasurement
nine tenths acres, better known as the old
l place.

he premises there is a good frame house
rn, a splendid orchard and a good well of

ches and school house very convenient.
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at THE EXPRESS office or on the premises

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But call and examine our stock of Flour, Feed Bran, Pork, Sugar and Tea at prices never before heard of. We sell 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in town 12 bars of family soap for 25 cents.
28891y GEO. I. HAM

EXPRESS

\$1.50 if not paid till end of year.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889.

VOL. XXVIII, No. 16.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

WARDEN FILSON MAKES AN EXHIBITION OF HIMSELF.

Disgraceful Proceedings in the Council Chamber.

This week we continue the report of the County Council proceedings. In our last issue we included all that transpired up till Thursday night. On Friday, when the committee on Roads and Bridges were in session, the Warden made repeated efforts to have a clause introduced into their report censuring Major Patterson, of Amherst Island. This the committee refused to do. On Friday afternoon, when the report was presented, the council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report. This gave the Warden his anxiously sought for opportunity to air his spite against the gallant Major. Right here we might say that last year money was expended on roads in Amherst Island without a township engineer having been appointed to superintend the expenditure. No one pretends to say that the money was improperly expended, and Warden Filson's anxiety to attack Major Patterson is the sole reason for trying to drag the matter before the public. Last year's council fully dealt with the matter, therefore the Warden was going out of his way and wasting the time of the council in endeavoring to attack a man who is in every way his superior.

The committee refused to deal with the Warden's so-called grievance, although he persisted in wasting nearly three hours of valuable time in airing his opinions.

On Saturday morning, however, the Warden went to the council chamber with blood in his eye. He had inveigled two other members into introducing the following resolution:

That a return having been made to this council of the expenditure of county money on roads for 1888, which had not been expended under the supervision of a properly appointed engineer and this council having accepted said return on the statement of the representative of the municipality for which the return was made, that the irregularity occurred because he did not know of the requirements of the by-law governing the expenditure of said money, be it therefore resolved that in future the by-law governing the expenditure of money on county roads be strictly enforced.

As soon as the motion was made the Warden

LEFT THE CHAIR,

after asking Mr Cyrus Allison to preside, and immediately went out of the council chamber. This was but a blind, however, for he only went into the ante-room, and very soon appeared in the council room again. According to all rule he should at once have taken the chair, but he did not do so. He had

COME DOWN FOR A FIGHT,

and a fight he was going to have. Mr. Parks spoke against the resolution, pointing out that the Amherst Island expenditure had been dealt with last year, and that other municipalities had improperly expended money so that no municipality

be so insulted next session, I would resign rather than come back."

The Warden's conduct is everywhere condemned and if he again attempts any such bar-room actions he will be taught a lesson that he will not soon forget.

Friday Morning.

The council met at 10 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, the warden in the chair, members all present.

Minutes of yesterday read and confirmed.

Mr. Lapum brought in the first report of the Finance committee.

On motion it was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Sweetnam, seconded by Mr. Lapum, that the warden be paid the sum of \$20, the same being his expenses in accompanying the Newburgh deputation to Toronto to assist them in obtaining a grant for said municipality. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lapum, seconded by Mr. Sweetnam, that the sum of \$36.60 be paid to Mr. Sweetnam; the sum of \$26.65 to Mr. L. Wagar, and the sum of \$25.60 to Mr. Bryden, the same being the expenses re deputation to Toronto as per resolution of last session of this council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lapum, seconded by Mr. Sweetnam, that Messrs. Filson, Jas. Reid, Sexsmith, Parks and Lapum, be each paid the sum of \$31.10, the same being their expenses to Ottawa on deputation as appointed last session. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sweetnam, seconded by Mr. Parks, that the clerk be instructed to have the report of both Toronto and Ottawa deputations printed in the minutes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Parks, that the order of proceedings for reading of by-laws be opened. Carried.

On motion the council went into committee of whole on the second reading of the by-law to fix the treasurer's salary. Mr. Jackson in the chair. The committee rose and the chairman reported the second reading of the by-law amended so as to make the salary \$700 instead of \$600 as first proposed.

The report of the committee of whole was adopted on motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Roblin.

Mr. Lapum brought in the report of the finance committee.

On motion it was received and adopted. On motion the council adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 p. m. the council resumed, the warden in the chair, members all present.

Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Baker, that Rule 38 be suspended for the purposes of the by-law to fix the treasurer's salary. Carried.

Mr. T. V. Sexsmith brought in the first report of the committee on roads and bridges, which is as follows:

Your committee on Roads and Bridges beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1st. That the sum of \$6.149 be expended on roads and bridges for the year 1888. To be appropriated as follows:
Township of Camden \$1518 00

COUNTERFEIT MONEY OFFERED.

Negotiations Opened With a Napanee Merchant.

On Monday last a prominent merchant of this town, received the following circular:

DEAR SIR,—

You have been referred to me as a trustworthy person and one who can keep his own counsel, therefore I would be pleased to open a correspondence with you in regard to the business which I propose, and if you will be guided by my advice and experience there is no reason why you should not make a sure and safe fortune. There is absolutely no risk as the article is (good) money and is perfect as the enclosed newspaper clipping will prove. The sizes are \$1's, \$2's, \$5's and \$20's. My terms are \$2,000 cost \$250, \$3,000 cost \$300, \$5,000 cost \$400, \$10,000 cost \$650, \$20,000 cost \$1,000 and so on at an increasing ratio, so the more you invest the cheaper you get the goods. \$2,000 in the goods, costing \$250, is the lowest amount I will sell under any circumstances, and if you will take \$10,000, costing \$650, or \$20,000, costing \$1,000, I will give you the right of your state and no one else can get the goods in your state. Furthermore I do not give you the goods at these figures after the first deal. I only give them now as an extra inducement, and to give you a start, after the first deal, I charge at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar. Now my friend, if you wish to enter this speculation it will be absolutely necessary for you to come here and see me personally as I will only deal face to face with my customers which is the safest and most satisfactory way for both, as by your coming here you will see what you are buying and I see who I am dealing with and both feel better satisfied. I know it is quite a journey for you to come here, but look at the advantages and again think of the large profits to be made and no risks, and so far as expense is concerned I always make a liberal allowance in the goods to cover all expenses. Make up your mind to come here, you will find me a square white man in all my dealings and will never have cause to regret a visit to me. I will meet you in New York City any time you may appoint which I trust will be soon and I will show you my entire stock from which you can make your own selections, then if my goods are not all I claim them to be, I will pay your fare from and to your home. Now what fairer can you ask? In God's name do not betray me, or mention to a living soul what passes between us as I have never done you any harm and never shall, but will prove a true and lasting friend to you. Make up your mind to come here and in my next letter I will name a hotel for you to stop at, how you will know me and full instructions. Be sure and send me your name and postoffice address as I might lose the one I now have. I will always return your letter to you, and as a guarantee of your confidence I also request the return of this letter and newspaper clipping.

Trusting you will answer at once and return this letter.

I remain yours in confidence.

Address as per slip.

The merchant brought the circular to THE EXPRESS for publication. It is to be hoped that anyone who receives a similar circular will treat it exactly as has been done in this case. Just imagine the cheek of the brazen faced scoundrel in appealing in God's name not to be betrayed. We have the slip containing the address and will see that it reaches the proper authorities.

THE CARRUTHERS' ESTATE.

A Wealthy Man's Will.

The will of the late Mr. John Carruther's was probated on Monday.

and a fight he was going to have. Mr. Parks spoke against the resolution, pointing out that the Amherst Island expenditure had been dealt with last year, and that other municipalities had improperly expended money, so that no one municipality ought to be singled out for attack.

The Warden lost his temper completely, and waded into the discussion with more than his usual roughness, even going so far as to stride across the chamber and shake his fist under Mr. Parks' nose. He made a most uncalled for attack on Major Patterson, ex-reeve of Amherst Island, and then resumed his seat as Warden of the county. Several members then spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Parks again pressed the objections previously raised. He also pointed out that as there was a by-law in force it was absurd to pass a motion that the by-law should be enforced. By this time the Warden was

IN A TOWERING PASSION,

and again left the chair to reply to the reeve of North Fredericksburgh. Such a scene was never witnessed before in this or any other county. We have never before heard of a presiding officer of any body ever making such an exhibition of himself as did the "distinguished gentleman" from Amherst Island on Saturday last.

Again the first shaking scene was re-enacted and again the Warden resumed the chair.

Reeve Parks then arose to move an amendment, but the Warden refused to listen to him and waving the original motion said: "Are the rest of you ready? I won't listen to this man."

By this time the excitement was intense. The Warden insisting on putting the motion and Mr. Parks holding the floor, refusing to be ignored, and insisting on his right to move an amendment.

The Conservative members of the council were now thoroughly ashamed of their choice.

Reeve Sexsmith, of Richmond, sprang to his feet, and telling Mr. Parks to hold his position, turned to the Warden and indignantly protested against the course he was pursuing. He insisted that Mr. Parks had the right to move an amendment.

The Warden yelled out "I have left this chair twice and if I leave it again it won't be as Warden or Councillor, but as a man to defend myself, and—tapping his coat pocket—"I have got the thing here to do it." No attention was paid to this threat and finally he had to pull in his horns and receive the amendment which was put and lost. The original motion was then put and carried by a majority of one on a straight party vote.

The council adjourned shortly after the motion had been dealt with and then a

SCENE OF ROWDYISM

pired that is anything but creditable chief actor in it.

Warden left his chair and rushing to where Mr. Parks stood, shook his fist in that gentleman's face and decried in stentorian tones "When did I ignore you?"

Parks replied "You tried to do so a minutes ago" to which the gentlemanly Warden of this county replied, a lie; and if you say so you are a liar."

Parks, recognizing that the man was himself with rage merely said "Well reeve the Warden of the county and per that is the kind of language the Warden ought to use," and turned and left the

ber. s deeply to be regretted that the members of the council have to be exposed to coarseness of such a man as Filson. Only it won't much longer be borne, of the most moderate members thus sed himself "If I thought we would

Your committee on Roads and Bridges beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

1st. That the sum of \$6,149 be expended on roads and bridges and that the sum of \$1,000 be expended on grants, to be appropriated as follows:

Township of Camden	\$ 1518 00
Ernesttown	1298 00
Richmond	1155 00
N. Fredericksburgh	550 00
S. Fredericksburgh	500 00
Sheffield	550 00
Napanee	275 00
Newburgh	193 00
Bath	110 00
Amherst Island	225 00
Adolphustown	225 00
Kaladar Anglesea and Effingham	300 00
Denbigh Abinger and Ashby	275 00

2nd. That the chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee, and Messrs. James Reid, and Fraser be authorized to examine a bridge on the Napanee, Camden, and Sheffield county road, at the village of Selby, and if they consider it necessary, to repair or have a new wooden bridge erected, abutments to be built with stone, and cement, sufficient for an iron bridge, if ever found necessary to place an iron structure thereon, and that the treasurer be authorized to advance funds when required on the order of the chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee, and that the committee furnish this council with a statement in detail of the expenditure if any.

3rd. That the chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee, and Messrs. Fraser and Parks, be authorized to examine a bridge on the Napanee and Kingston county road known as Eylors bridge, and if they consider it necessary, to repair or have a new wooden bridge erected, abutments to be built with stone and cement sufficient for an iron bridge, if ever found necessary to place an iron structure thereon, and that the treasurer be authorized to advance funds when required on the order of the chairman of the Roads and Bridges committee, and that the committee furnish this council with a statement in detail of the expenditure if any.

4th. With regard to the communication from the Deseronto cemetery company asking for a bridge with double driveway on the Napanee and Deseronto county road, and for permission to build a boardwalk from the town limits to the cemetery. This council having already paired said bridge we would recommend that permission be granted to build said boardwalk providing it does not interfere with the public travel.

5th. That the sum of \$995 asked for by resolution of Mr. Baker for Colebrook bridge, be not granted, but the township of Camden may have the privilege of expending \$500 of their appropriations for county roads for 1889 and \$495 of their appropriation for county roads for 1890, for the purpose of completing Colebrook bridge.

6th. That on the resolution of Mr. Parks, asking a grant of \$400 to assist in paying the expense of building bridge in North Fredericksburgh at Close's Mills, we recommend that North Fredericksburgh have the privilege of using \$100 of their appropriation for county roads for 1889 for that purpose.

7th. That on the account of Mr. Wm. Chambers for damages sustained on bridge on boundary line between Ernesttown and North Fredericksburgh, we recommend that the sum of \$5 be paid in full of said account.

8th. That the chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee receive one day's pay and mileage for his services in connection with the repairing of Unger's bridge on the Napanee and Deseronto county road, he having been authorized to have said bridge repaired at the January session.

T. V. SEXSMITH, Chairman.
JAMES BRYDEN, Secretary.
I. O. FRASER.
JAMES REID.
IRVINE PARKS.

On motion the council went in committee of whole on the report, Mr. Sexsmith in the chair. The committee rose and the chairman reported the adoption of the report without amendment.

On motion the report of the committee of whole was adopted on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Aylsworth, Allison, Baker, Bryden, Derbyshire, Fraser, Parks, Jas. Reid, H. Reid, Sweetnam, Sexsmith, Wees, L. Wagar, Jas. H. Wagar—14.
Nays—Messrs. Ball, Carson, Lapum, Filson, Roblin—5.

On motion the council adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Saturday Morning.

The council met at nine o'clock pursuant

Continued on 4th page.

THE CARRUTHERS' ESTATE.

A Wealthy Man's Will.

The will of the late Mr. John Carruther's was probated on Monday. The amount left by deceased is \$575,000. Of this sum the two sons of the deceased, William Colin and W. Bruce Matthews, and the daughters, Mrs. Major Short and Miss Maud Helen, get \$75,000 each, but draw only interest on it. If they die without issue the money will be divided among such of deceased's children as are alive. Should either of the deceased's four children die without issue, but leaving husband or wife, then \$25,000 of the \$75,000 shall be paid to such husband or wife, and the balance disposed of as provided in the preceding paragraph. To Mrs. McLean, wife of Rev. Mr. McLean, Belleville, is left \$5,000 for the education of deceased's nephew. To J. B. Carruther's, the eldest son, is left absolutely \$275,000.

The personal estate and effects amount to \$517,000, and the real estate to \$58,000. The details are: Household goods, \$6,000; book debts and promissory notes, \$165,000; money secured by mortgage, \$170,000; bank shares and other stocks, \$22,000; securities for money, \$154,000; real estate, \$58,000; total, \$575,000.

A Rank Swindle.

swindle that leaves the "full-less out-scheme" a long way behind happened near Avon, Middlesex county, not long ago. On Jan. 23 an elegantly dressed young couple,

handsome and gay, drove up to a wealthy farmer's residence accompanied by a young man whom he introduced as Rev. L. B. Simes. The young man told the farmer that he was on his road to Ingersoll to be married, but just a short distance from there they met the minister, and noticing your beautiful place the bride remarked that she would rather be married out there than go into Ingersoll, and if he would allow them to be united in marriage in his house and be provided with a wedding dinner he would be well rewarded.

The farmer, being an accommodating man readily consented and preparations soon began. A groomsman and bridesmaid were furnished from the good man's family and the marriage ceremony performed by the man of much grace, who gave the blushing bride a certificate, but before doing so he asked the obliging host to sign as a witness, which of course was done. A jollier party never sat down to a wedding dinner than they, in fact everybody enjoyed a rare treat. They stayed until about 4 o'clock, when the groom handed the farmer \$40 in gold to compensate him for his trouble and took his departure, accompanied by his new wife and the minister.

Everything passed off lovely for about a week, when a collector presented a \$440 note due on Feb. 1. The farmer was greatly surprised and it was some time before he could think what note it could be. However, it came to his memory that he had a wedding at his house a while ago, and now he had to foot up to the tune of \$440. There is no doubt but this whole affair was a deep laid plot, and had been some time in maturing. The young married couple and the minister are away on a visit, and it is not likely they will return very soon.

Mighty Per Cent

of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. as a blood cleaner.

Use GRANGE'S COUGH-NOT

A Circumstantial Evidence.

And English lawyer once said that circumstantial evidence would hang the King of England. While that was putting it pretty strong, it is admitted that a chain of circumstantial evidence has often sent men to the gallows. If a circumstance can be explained away, it is but a shadow. If it cannot be explained away, it becomes a menace to the prisoner's life. A witness may be bribed, abducted, or impeached. A circumstance is a lion in the path demanding blood.

It has been often asserted that innocent men have been hung on circumstantial evidence. There may have been such instances, but they have been rare indeed. In my own experience in law and detective work I have seen some curious things about circumstantial evidence. It is, in one sense, the strangest chain which can be forged, in another the very weakest.

About twenty years ago I was detailed on a murder case in a Kentucky town. It was not to work up the case, but to save if possible the young man arrested for the crime. When I got the facts and details I felt helpless to accomplish anything. He was a young man of 23, named Graham, and was of respectable family. He had been engaged to a young lady of the highest respectability, but they had quarrelled about something. Common friends had brought about a reconciliation, but a new suitor had appeared upon the scene, and Graham's jealousy had provoked another quarrel. He had not visited her for two weeks, when on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 30., one of Graham's friends met him and said:

"Your rival is up at Lossing's and seems bound to cut you out. Adele seems very sweet on him."

Graham truly loved the girl, and this speech made him wild. He turned pale, trembled, and finally said:

"He is an adventurer and an interloper. Let him look out for himself!"

An hour later he started for Lossing's. He passed several people who saw that he was excited. The house stood back from the road in a grove of trees, and was approached by two paths or drives from the front. Graham fully intended to enter the house, but when he came upon the grounds his courage failed him. He was afraid he might say or do something rash in his present mood, and very sensibly decided to return to town and defer his call till the next day. Next morning his rival's dead body was found on one of the drives, about half way between the house and the fence. He had been struck down with a bludgeon. Conclusions are always jumped at in murder cases. Two of the negro servants were at once arrested, but before noon they were set at liberty and Graham was taken into custody. The chain already contained several links. Others were added the moment he was arrested. He was dreadfully agitated, hesitated to acknowledge that he had been near the place, and a blood stain was found on the right side of his vest. Before he had been in jail one day even his own father believed him a murderer. He was examined and bound over, and it was only after that event that he began to protest his innocence. The girl who had been the cause of it came nobly to his rescue. While she truly loved him, she had been willing to make him jealous, and when murder had come of it, as she believed, she felt terrible conscience stricken and anxious to believe in his protestations of innocence.

When I came upon the ground, the State had its case all worked up, and when I went over it to look for a flaw I could find none. I had to acknowledge that I was without

ly. I arrested him, charged him with the crime, and he did not hold out fifteen minutes. His motive was robbery. He did not intend to kill his victim, but only to stun him. He had just struck him when the dogs barked greeting to Graham, and, overcome by sudden fright, Foster dashed away and dared not return. He thought he had only to keep still to render himself safe, and, but for my being present when the saddle was found, he might never have been suspected. Graham was cleared and Foster was hanged. The change had been brought about by the fondling of a dog.

The second case occurred in Ohio, in a town not far from Cincinnati. A young man, Frank Meyers, had become infatuated with a doubtful woman. The affair created a scandal, and his father and friends made every effort to break it up. The young man was finally brought to see the error of his ways, but when he attempted to sever the tie the woman sought to hold him by threats. This angered him, and he indulged in some hard talk of what he would do in case she further annoyed him. Thus matters stood when he set out one evening to see her and make a last attempt to settle. It was a summer night, and they were seen walking in the suburbs of the town. They were overheard in angry talk. She defied him. He returned home pale and excited, his clothing disarranged, and his face bleeding from scratches. An hour later she was found dead, choked to death.

Young Meyers was arrested at midnight. He did not even assert his innocence. It was only on his examination that he protested, and even his own father believed him guilty. I happened to be in the town, and the way I came into the case was by relating the incidents of the one I have already narrated. The prisoner himself sent for me and told me this story:

"I met the woman, Mrs. Albright, by appointment. We walked out on Clark avenue to be alone. I told her that my mind was firmly made up to see her no more, and she was very angry. I should have returned with her, but at the little bridge she ordered me to leave her, threatening to do desperate things if I did not relent by the morrow. I did not return by the highway, as our meeting was a secret one and I did not want it known. I crossed a corner of the graveyard, fell off the fence as I did so, and there my face was scratched by the briars.

"But you hardly denied your guilt," I said.

"Because I was confused and stunned by my arrest, and because I saw no use of it," he replied. "I have told you the truth. I want you to help me prove myself clear."

I left him with the feeling that he was lying to me, and that nothing could be done in his case. Ten or twelve days had elapsed, but there had been no rain. I went to the bridge, crossed the creek at the point he told me to, and soon came upon his trail. At the graveyard fence I found a broken rail and the spot where he had fallen. I found the briars broken and crushed, and from the thorns I gathered several small fragments belonging to the suit he wore. Further on he had stepped into a ditch where mud was soft at the time. It had now dried hard and preserved the print. I measured it, and when I returned to town I had begun to believe that Meyers was either a good talker or an innocent man. His story was all right in one sense, but all wrong in the other. Did he make the trail while leaving the woman alive or dead?

An old saying always goes with an arrest: "If he didn't do it, who did?" Somebody must be held responsible. After two or three interviews with young Meyers and his parents, I doubted if he could have choked the woman to death. He was frail and in

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" Case—Affairs on the Continent—Is a Storm Brewing in the Balkans?

The collapse of the London "Times's" case has not been brought about without bitter dissensions inside the circle of its legal promoters. Sir Henry James, who had managed to preserve better relations with his former colleagues and to keep open a safer line of retreat than any other prominent Unionist, is furious now with the Attorney-General for dragging him into such a ruinous fiasco, and it is believed to be due to his vigorous protests that it has been decided to bring the case to a conclusion.

Although it cannot be said that an actual war scare prevails on the Continent, King Milan's desertion of his post in Serbia has created an excitement which increases rather than diminishes. As the crisis which his act had produced is studied, it means the return of Nathalie in triumph and the restoration of the Pan-Slavist Metropolitan, Michael, and the complete control of the Russian party. St. Petersburg papers in exultation declare that Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria, and even King Charles in Roumania, must be similarly cleared out without further delay, and, in truth, it looks as if both would have difficulty in riding out of the Slavic storm which has suddenly begun to rock the Balkans.

So far as Europe in general is concerned, the most immediate point of danger is Bosnia, which the Servians regarded as belonging to them and in which it is only too likely that a state of turbulence will be created which Austria will have to quell by force. Once this step is taken all the fat will be in the fire and the Russian legions will be set in motion forthwith.

The very fact that for the first time in five years we have got into March without any war alarms may turn out to be a part of a shrewd Muscovite plan for a huge conquering stroke. For the moment it is sufficient to indicate that this is a fundamental change in the situation. Whereas, up to the present the preservation of peace depended on Russia's unreadiness for war, it will henceforth depend on Austria's willingness to pocket affronts from her little neighbors and her ability to handle a Slavic uprising within her own borders so as not to give a warlike pretext to Russia.

How Jim Misjudged a Stranger.

"Yes, I'm in mourning," said the man, as he carefully removed his hat and gazed at the piece of crape which hid the band. "It's for my brother Jim who was planted about five months ago."

"Sick long?"

"Not a minnit."

"Accidentally killed, then?"

"You might call it accident, but it wasn't. It was a case of misreading human nature."

The man tenderly brushed some dust off the crape, put on his hat, and after getting good and ready started out with:

"Me and Jim had a ranch on the Republican River, out in Kansas. I didn't amount to much, but Jim was a dandy. Could judge a horse or a steer a mile off. He could size a man up as quick as you can halve an apple. Didn't know what fear was, and the Injuns was as afraid of him as death. I've put up a \$300 monument at his grave, and you can judge by that he must been a pretty good man."

"Oh, yes!"

of innocence.

When I came upon the ground, the State had its case all worked up, and when I went over it to look for a flaw I could find none. I had to acknowledge that I was without hope. Indeed, I believed Graham guilty. His own explanations rather strengthened that belief. Lossing's house faced the east. The highway in front ran north and south. The lawn was twenty rods wide, and one drive led in from the north and the other from the south end. Graham approached from the north. He would naturally turn in at the first drive, but he claimed to have gone on to the second. He followed it to the house, passed around it, played for two or three minutes with the dogs, and then circled about the fish pond, and took a short cut across the grove and struck the road, not hitting the north path at all. The dead man had come from the village as well, and on foot. He had come and attempted to return by the north drive.

If Graham was innocent, who was guilty? Not the slightest suspicion had been directed elsewhere. It seemed hopeless to look. I questioned and cross-questioned him, but he could not give me the slightest foundation for a clue or a theory. What I got came by accident. I asked to see the blood-stained clothing, and I found it to be a single daub of blood on a white vest. It was a curious mark, such as I had never seen before, and when I quietly investigated further I discovered that the murdered man had been struck on the back of his head and fallen forward on his face. He had very thick hair, and while the blow had crushed the skull, he had bled but little. The blood would not spurt from such a blow. The body had not been lifted, and so how did Graham get that blood stain? Accident gave me the knowledge. I was looking the ground over at Lossing's for the fourth or fifth time, when one of the dogs came and leaped upon me in a caressing way. Lossing observed it and remarked:

"Old Fan was always very fond of Graham, and I believe she misses him. Here, Fan, let me look at your paw. Ah! it's about as well as ever, isn't it?"

"What ailed her paw?" I asked.

"She got a terrible cut on a piece of glass a few weeks ago."

"About the time Graham was arrested?"

"Yes."

"Then it was her bloody paw that made the mark on his vest that night?"

"Good heavens, but it must have been!"

I had a clue and a hope. Everything changed in an hour, and I now believed Graham innocent and went to work to secure proofs. I posted up to Louisville and examined the police records for arrests.

I found a score or more of cases to their finish, but got nothing. It was my belief that a white man committed the crime, and that he meant robbery, but was frightened off. I returned to the village and looked everybody over, but got no satisfaction. The day of the trial was coming and I was in despair, but accident came to my aid again. I happened into the hotel barn as the landlord pulled a lot of rubbish out of a stall. Hidden away with it was a fine saddle, and as it was brought to light the man exclaimed:

"Bless me, here is the dead man's saddle!"

"Was it missing?" I asked.

"It was stolen on the night of his murder. That's the reason he went down to Lossing's on foot."

Who stole it? What for? An outsider, who stole the saddle for its worth would have carried it off. An insider only would have stored it in the stall. Who was inside? A white man and two negro assistants. Within an hour I had ascertained that the white man, whose name was Foster, was absent for an hour on the evening of the murder and that since he had acted very queer-

"If he didn't do it, who did?" Somebody must be held responsible. After two or three interviews with young Meyers and his parents, I doubted if he could have choked the woman to death. He was frail and in poor health, and she was robust and strong. She had scarcely struggled at all, proving that she had been attacked suddenly and that the grip was a terrible one. Her neck was discolored as well as her throat, proving that two large hands had been employed. However, no suspicious characters had been seen in the neighborhood, and the murderer, if other than Meyers, had made his escape. I was completely blocked, and could only hope that accident would help me out.

It had been said that the body had not been robbed. The only theory seemed to be revenge. If it was not Meyers, then it was some former lover, and I went to Cincinnati to make inquiries. On the way up my watch stopped, and my first call was at a jeweller's. I had not been in his place sixty seconds when in walked a stout strong fellow, who laid a lady's watch on the showcase and said:

"I am going away, and I want to sell this. It belonged to my wife, who is dead."

"We don't buy second-hand watches," replied the jeweller, but he carelessly picked the watch up, examined it and then said:

"This is one of our watches. I remember selling it two or three months ago."

"Yes," replied the man, reaching out for it.

"Let's see the name," continued the jeweller as he went for a book.

"Never mind," replied the man. "If you don't want to buy, very well; I'm in a hurry."

"Sold to Mrs. Albright of —," said the jeweller, as he handed it over.

"The woman who was murdered!" I said to the stranger. "Were you her husband?"

"N—yes!" he stammered.

"And you have not been near —? That is strange! You will go with me to the police."

He tried to draw his pistol, but I was too quick for him. The police recognized him as a bully and a degraded character, and inside of half a day I had established the fact that he was formerly a lover of the murdered woman. Then I traced him to the depot and on the train to the village, and later on found two villagers who remembered seeing him there that night. When I had got him reasonably sure I confronted him with my facts, and he broke down and made a full confession. He and the woman were bleeding young Meyers. He had come out to see her that night, and he had found her on the bridge and quarreled with her. She was desperate and defiant, and in a fit of passion he had choked her to death. He had seized the watch but left all else, and so the Coroner's jury had been misled.

At Harvard photographs have been obtained of the outer satellite of Mars and of all the satellites of Saturn and Uranus except Mimas.

The electro-magnetic theory of light satisfactorily explains why the waves of light and heat have transverse rather than longitudinal vibrations.

If trade begets wealth, Holland promises to become the richest country in the world. A Swiss financial journal, in publishing some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries in Europe, says that Holland does the largest amount per head of population. The extent of the average Hollander's commercial operations during the year totals up 1,012 francs. After Holland comes Switzerland, with 510 francs per head of population. England, the nation of shopkeepers, comes third with 421 francs, while France and Germany average about 100 francs each.

I didn't know what fear was, and the Injuna was as afraid of him as death. I've put up a \$300 monument at his grave, and you can judge by that he must have been a pretty good man."

"Well!"

"Well, late last fall, when we had a stock sale at the ranch, a sort of tramp came along and got in Jim's way. Jim run over him and they had some words. The tramp wanted to fight, and the boys put Jim up to skelter the liver out of him. I'm free to say I didn't like the feller's looks. There was sumthin' back of his everyday look, which had a gleam of danger in it. Jim sized him up for a runner, and when I said the chap would fight Jim whispered:

"Pete, ye never knew me to be wrong. I'll skeer him till his hair loosens at the roots."

"To make a great spread of it, the boys fastened the two together by their left arms and gave each a bowie knife. They thought the tramp would back water when it came to the tying, but he didn't. He was thar' and didn't even turn pale. It was agreed that they should fight at the word, and the word was held five minutes to let the tramp wilt. He stood like a rock, and Jim couldn't back, you see, without losing character."

"And they fought?"

"It wasn't much of a fight. Jim was as handy with the knife as any man within a hundred miles, but he stood no show in that rumpus. The word was given, the tramp made a lightning motion, and the next thing I see was Jim dead on the grass, his head out almost off. Thar' wasn't but one lick struck."

"And—and what?"

"Nothing, much. The tramp ontied himself and walked off, as cool as a bar'l of ice, and we planted Jim on a knoll back of the mule pen."

"What did the crowd say?"

"Said that my brother had better stuck to readin' the character of mules and steers, and let strangers alone, and I agreed. I'm in mourning for Jim, but I allow that he bit off more'n he could chaw, and he shouldn't a done it. Crape looks well on mouse-color, don't it? It's a reminder that in the midst of life we may bark up the wrong tree."

Both In Hard Luck.

This story opens on the third floor of a magnificent Harlem compartment house.

He had been twisting about on his chair trying to find words to express his undying devotion, and had already begun to hem and haw, when a voice came from the floor below:

"Miss Candlewick," it said, "I love you passionately—madly: bid me but hope, and all the dark colors of my life will change!"

This was a bonanza for the young man above.

"Miss Clara, darling," he said tremulously, "hem's my sentiments."

Then another voice came from below: "No Mr. Goatee, I cannot bid you hope; I love another."

"And them's mine, Mr. Morris," remarked Miss Clara.—[Harper's Bazar.]

Four Foolish Boys Burned.

AKRON, O. March 14.—John Greely, John Costigan, Will McGinnis and Fred Shralk, aged about 16, stole some blasting powder and started into the country to explode it. On the way it caught from matches in the pocket of one of them and exploding, frightfully burned all four. Greely was fairly cooked from the waist down and the flesh hung in shreds. He will die. Fred Shralk's arm was baked and torn, his side was blistered and his clothes burned from him. He is in a critical condition. The other two are not fatally injured, although Costigan suffers terribly.

DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Rapid and Exciting Descent Much Rougher than Tobogganing.

There is an indefinable exhilaration in rapid motion, as every school-boy knows, else why should he tug up hill, time after time, for the sake of sliding down again? But an Englishman, touring among the Alps, describes a coasting exploit of two ladies of his party, which, however interesting for once, would hardly have been voluntarily repeated. In a small way, and with some difference of method, it reminds one of the common practice of sliding down the Mount Washington railway on a board. The party had finished climbing, and was ready to descend, but then came the question how the descent should be made.

We might return on foot, of course, but that would take two or three hours, and besides, that was not *a la mode*. For all who can pay for it there is a peculiar contrivance of descent, which, sooth to say, had been one of the attractions of the mountain, though whether or not to avail ourselves of it, was a

MATTER OF MUCH DISCUSSION.

Standing about the house were two or three men with long spikes in their shoes, and leaning against the walls appeared certain light wooden frames with long handles. These are sledges, and to do the mountain properly you should go down, like a streak of lightning, on one of them. It seemed a queer and nervous operation, as the sledge marks were visible down the steep crest for some distance, and then pitched round a corner into unknown space. There were, moreover, but two men available just then, so that our party must be divided.

The two ladies at last consented to try and all the little colony of the hill assembled to see them packed. The priests assured us of their safety, and that they would reach the bottom in twenty minutes. One portly old fellow, with a trombone of a voice, was not only emphatic in his assurance, but putting a hand on the shoulder of each of the men preparing to descend, warned them to take special care of the two English ladies.

Yet you should have seen them as they were tilted over the edge! A small pillow tied on each sledge formed the seat; two crooked pegs were all there was to hold by; the feet were pressed against the runners. For precaution, a string gathered in all habiliments lest they should catch against the rocks.

The men putting themselves between the handles in front, and leaning well backward, struck their spikes into the ground. In a minute they were

BEYOND SHOUTING DISTANCE;

in a minute more they were shooting round the shoulder of the hill, and whether for better or for worse, our wives were gone!

As we could not know the result till we reached the bottom ourselves, we made hurried adieus to the friendly priests, and set off at our best speed down the path, reaching Salfnitz in an hour and a half. We met two or three sledges coming up carried on their drivers' backs, but could not learn the fate of those in which we were interested. At the door of the inn, however, we spied them, propped against the wall; and within doors were S— and A—, hardly yet knowing, it seemed, whether they stood on their heads or their heels.

They described their unwanted flight as a short agony,—which it must be also for the sledgemen themselves, who were steaming with perspiration, and looking much exhausted. The men either ran with the sledges, guiding them round many turns, and pulling them lightly over obstacles; or, when the descent favored, suddenly seating themselves in front of each sledge, left

A MATHEMATICAL WONDER.

Ignorant Old Tom, Cabbage and His Astonishing Feats with Figures.

There died at Woodville, Va., some time ago one of the most remarkable characters the Blue Ridge country of Virginia ever produced. Old Tom Cabbage, as he was known, was the mathematical wonder and the pride of the Blue Ridge people. His feats at figures and his calculations were indeed wonderful, and like Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, his powers were intuitive and innate. Old Tom did not know a figure or a letter and never went to school for an hour in his life. He was a rough, ignorant and untutored native of the hills and yet he could solve, almost in a moment, any problem read to him from the text books or from the papers and give the correct answer. He would add a column of figures of any possible length, subtract, multiply or divide, and do it so quickly as to surprise the scholar who tested his remarkable powers.

His answer sometimes will include a dozen or more figures, and knowing absolutely nothing about the numerating of them he would give the figures beginning at the right, and if a mistake had been made or a wrong figure purposely introduced by the person taking down his answer, old Tom would discover it at once and give the correct one. He knew nothing of the notation of numbers, and his whole knowledge was limited to the giving of his answers, figure by figure, as fast as they could be written from the right to the left. Persons of fair education, who tested old Tom, say they could never stump him, though they hunted for the most difficult problems in the books, and believe he could give the correct answer to any possible sum. Problems involving square and cube roots, completing the square of equations were as readily solved by him as simple addition, and yet were you to ask him what cube root meant he would tell you he didn't know. No one knew the way old Tom did these things, indeed he could not tell you himself. He was simply *sui generis* and the only one of his kind ever known to the people of the Blue Ridge.

Old Tom went to the University of Virginia upon the solicitation of some of his admirers, with a view to his education there in his particular line, but after astonishing the professors by his great gifts and having done all the sums given him by the students, he declined all proffers made him and returned to his hut in the Old Rag and to the company of his dogs and his rifle.

The greatest work of this strangely gifted man was the calculations and computations for a hundred-year almanac, made entirely by himself and reduced to writing by one of his neighbors. This work was done by him mentally, and included all the eclipses as well as changes of the moon, and was calculated special for the part of the State in which he lived. It was never published owing to the outbreak of the war at the time of its completion, but those who have compared the manuscript with other published almanacs say it is a perfectly correct one.

How this unlettered man could understand the movements of the earth and the heavenly bodies is the strangest of all his surprising achievements, and must remain one of the mysteries known only to Him who created man fearfully and wonderfully, and breathed into him the spirit of life. On one occasion he was asked if he could tell the contents of a pile of brush by some person who thought to rig him, and his reply proved Old Tom to be at home where figures were concerned.

"Yes," said he, "put it in water and measure the water it displaces and you will have the solid contents."

Think on These Things.

It is often said that we are "the creatures" of habit." Our habit of thought has a great deal to do with our character and influence. Our thoughts are, of course, determined by our natural disposition and temperament, but in regard to them, as to everything else, it is the truth that, consciously or unconsciously, we form the habits which regulate them. In the easy-going, pleasure-loving spirit which takes possession of most of us we are apt to forget that there is going on within us a silent forceful growth of ideas and tendencies which will gradually gain an ascendancy over us, and become the masters of our lives. We are what our thoughts are. It is therefore of the first importance that our habit of thought should be elevating, and that the subjects upon which we dwell should be those which will raise rather than debase us. The great letter-writer who had the care of the churches upon him understood this a very long time ago, and in his Epistle to the Philippians he emphasized it. It was a true love-letter that he wrote to those people, in whom he had great joy and satisfaction, and for whom he wished the best and highest blessings. There are people, and Paul must have known such, in whom there appears, to us a homely phrase, "nothing to begin upon," and it seems rather hopeless to try to make excellent characters out of them; but to this class the Philippians did certainly not belong. They had proved themselves Christians indeed; they believed in Christ and suffered for His sake; they loved Paul, and he loved them so much that "in every prayer of his for them, he made his request with joy." They were, indeed, so good that it seemed possible that they should reach the perfection which he desired for them; and in order to this, he told them what subjects they were to choose for their contemplation and reflection. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." Paul knew that if they did their whole lives would, in consequence, be more beautiful, more helpful, more altogether Christlike.

The advice is as good for us as for those members of the Philippian Church, and quite as necessary to us as to them, for we, too, need to watch our thoughts. Especially to those who are young and who desire to rise to the eminence which is truly Christian are the apostle's words to be commended. "But" some will perhaps say, "we cannot help our thoughts." Oh yes, indeed we can. All sorts of thoughts may flash into the mind; but the disciplined heart will so ignore those which are wrong that they will soon pass away. Guests will present themselves at our doors, but we may either harbour them or send them from us. Evil thoughts will not stay unless they receive a welcome any more than good ones will. We may choose the inmates of our hearts and minds as certainly as we may select those who are to be the inmates of our houses. It requires some decision of character and energy of purpose, it is true, to think only of the things which are virtuous and praiseworthy; but where a man is master of himself it can be accomplished. "I will elect to think good thoughts, to be interested only in excellent things, to examine into the characters that deserve to be imitated." Whoever comes to that resolution, asking for that help from the All Perfect One which is never denied, will have "got upon the up grade" in very truth, for he will dwell most of all in the presence of the Christ who is Himself the personification of everything that is lovely and of good report.

measured. The men either ran with the sledges, guiding them round many turns, and pulling them lightly over obstacles; or, when the descent favored, suddenly seating themselves in front of each occupant, left the sledge to its own momentum; then down went driver and sledge, and lady and all, at a velocity which took away the breath.

If a check occurred, or the ground varied, the spiked feet were struck out in a moment; but what with the speed, the shaking and the fright, poor S—— and A—— were aching all over; and though glad to have had the experience, were not inclined to repeat it.

The Sin of Worrying.

One of the hardest lessons in the school of life is the avoidance of worry. Some scholars learn it much faster and more thoroughly than others do. Indeed they seem to have been born without the capacity of worrying, and those who have not been so fortunate are sometimes disposed to deny that such beings are entitled to any credit for their philosophical behaviour. Others never seem able to learn the lesson at all, but have to wear the dunce's cap for their obtuseness to the end of the chapter. The great majority of men and women manage to learn the lesson more or less perfectly after spending more or fewer years in the effort, and after experiences more or less bitter. But even the most chronic and apparently hopeless worryers will willingly admit that there cannot be any intellectual and moral condition that is so absolutely useless. That it never made the future a bit brighter if it looked gloomy, nor in the slightest degree atoned for the errors of the past, is admitted by all. Indeed no sane person could deny it. And yet how prone most of us are to indulge in it more or less. Our reason tells us it is foolish and even sinful, that it is vain and profitless, and yet we indulge in it! Nowhere surely could a more convincing proof be found of the weak and unnatural condition to which man has been reduced by sin. For certainly in its essence worrying is either an evidence of entire forgetfulness of God, or distrust either of his willingness or his ability to help us and provide for us. Worry is always weakening. It fevers the brain, injures the digestion, impairs self-control, deranges the temper, enfeebles the whole nature, unfits a man or woman from making to the best effect those efforts which are necessary to rescue them from the very circumstances which are the bane of their existence and under the stress of which they are so apt to say they "cannot help worrying."

measure the water it displaces and you will have the solid contents."

Christ who is Himself the personification of everything that is lovely and of good report.

HOUSEHOLD.

Ignorant Wives.

It is an old theme, but one that cannot be too often discoursed upon, the theme that the daughters of to-day are not given the education they should have in the practical duties of life, the duties that come to most of them as mistresses of homes, as wives and mothers. We hear often enough of the necessity of training schools for servants, but less is said about the necessity of a training school for mistresses and one is needed as much as the other, for there is no doubt of the fact that the great and ever increasing hue and cry heard about the incompetency of servants arises from the fact that so many mistresses are as ignorant of the duties of kitchen and the home in general, as are the servants whom they are expected to direct. In many cases it is an attempt of the blind to lead the blind.

To be sure one hears now of sewing schools and cooking schools, the utility of which one does not question, but the practical, everyday duties of life can be learned only in the home, and they consist in something more than a knowledge of how to make angel cake and oyster patties. I once heard a young woman of almost twenty-five, who was engaged to be married, say with a girlish giggle, that she never made a loaf of bread or swept a room in all her life. My sympathy went out to the man she was to marry. I heard another girl say, "Oh, it's easy to keep house nowadays when one can buy everything already cooked. Why they even bring baked beans and hot brown bread right to the door, and one can buy all sorts of canned things and get up a lovely meal at a moment's notice."

I don't know if she expected to be married soon, but I trust not. I have eaten some of these meals furnished at a "moment's notice" by the baker and the grocer, and I feel sorry for the innocent victim of a woman who expects to feed her husband regularly on that kind of fare.

"Society makes so many demands on one's time now, that women are compelled to give less attention to their homes than they once gave to them," I heard a woman say once in feeble excuse for the condition of things in her own badly ordered and half-kept home in which there was always a spirit of unrest and unhappiness.

Is not the welfare, moral and physical, and the happiness of a wife's husband and children of immeasurably greater consequence than all the "society" on earth?

And when it comes to a knowledge of the solemn and sacred duties of maternity it is almost appalling to know how utterly ignorant many young mothers are.

The story would be almost laughable if it were not so pitiful of the young mother who seemed to know simply nothing at all about the care of her baby and when asked if her mother had ever talked to her about the laws and duties of maternity, she said simply—"Oh, no; mamma thought it wasn't nice to talk about such things."

Perhaps it is because I have no daughters of my own, all of my own ducks being drakes, a fact I greatly regret, that I think I know just how a daughter should be trained. I know that I would think it a sin to send a daughter of mine to a home of her own as ignorant of its duties and of duty to herself and her husband as are so many wives of to-day.—[Good Housekeeping.

When to Use the Fingers in Eating.

It is said that Cardinal Richelieu detected We an adventurer who was passing himself off as a nobleman. He was helping himself to two demands in the name of the king.

cream tartar, and the whites of three eggs; beat with a wooden spoon 20 minutes, when it should be very white and light, and on letting it run from the spoon, preserve its thread-like appearance 3 or 4 minutes. Ice the cake, and when dry it may be ornamented. One can purchase funnels for the purpose of decorating iced cakes, with different shaped ends. In place of no better funnel, make a cornucopia of stiff writing-paper; fill it with icing, and press it out at the small end, forming different shapes according to taste, over the cake. Little centre pieces or leaves can always be purchased at the confectioner's to aid in the decoration.

WEDDING CAKE.—Three pounds each of flour, butter and sugar, six pounds of raisins, six pounds of currants, one ounce each of nutmeg and cinnamon, half an ounce of cloves, a pound of citron, the grated peel and juice of two lemons, and thirty eggs. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream, beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately, and add them to the butter and sugar, then by degrees put in two-thirds of the flour, then the spice and lemon-juice, and last the fruit, mixed with the remaining third of the flour. Have the citron ready cut up, and when you have put a little of the cake into the pan, put in a layer of citron, then more cake, and again citron and cake alternately. This quantity will bake in one cake in five hours, in two cakes, three hours.

The Haida Indians.

Not a little of interest and romance attaches itself to the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands, from a tradition which exists, that their ancestors came, originally, in canoes from a country far to the southward. It is said that they were many moons on the voyage, that they landed at many points on the way—like Aeneas and his Trojans of classic story—and that they were repelled by savage natives, or ill omens, till, finally, they reached these outlying islands where they established themselves, built villages and fashioned new canoes from the huge yellow cedar-trees which here reach their greatest size.

It is supposed by some travellers that these exiles, seeking a home and a country, were a remnant of the mighty Aztec people of Mexico, conquered by Cortez and his Spanish cavaliers, and that after the tragic fall of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital of Mexico, a band of fugitives made its way down to the west coast and came northward.

Certain it is that the Haidas much excel the other Indian tribes of the north west coast, in warlike spirit, physique and ingenuity. They are now often seen at Sitka, Victoria and Puget Sound ports, but still claim the Queen Charlotte Islands as their home.

What gives the legend of their origin some degree of probability is the art they possess in carving and engraving in stone, wood, bone, silver, copper and gold. As nearly as can be ascertained, the practice of carving the huge totem posts which form so odd and striking a feature of the Indian villages along this coast originated with the Haidas.

There is something in the grotesque sculpture and imagery on these totems suggestive of Aztec art, as seen in the museum at city of Mexico. Not even civilized art exceeds the skill displayed by the Haidas in carving plates, platters, tureens, miniature totems and animal groups of statuary from solid, fine-grained black slate; for it is done with such skill, finish, and good taste in design that a single platter or group often commands forty or fifty dollars.

More remarkable yet is the skill exhibited by these people in the modelling and construction of large canoes from the trunks

WARNER ON CANADA

Extracts From Mr. Warner's Letter in Harper's.

CANADIANS CHARACTERISED—A DISTINCT TYPE—NEITHER ENGLISH NOR AMERICAN.

I have been told that the Canadians are second-hand Englishmen. No estimate could convey a more erroneous impression. A portion of the people have strong English traditions and loyalties to institutions, but in manner and in expectations the Canadians are scarcely more English than the people of the United States; they have their own colonial development, and one can mark already with tolerable distinctness a Canadian type that is neither English nor American. This is noticeable, especially in the women. The Canadian girl resembles the American in escape from a purely conventional restraint and in self-reliance, and she has, like the English, a well-modulated voice and distinct articulation. In the cities, also, she has taste in dress and a certain style which we think belongs to the New World. In features and action a certain modification has gone on, due partly to climate and partly to greater social independence. It is unnecessary to make comparisons, and I only note that there is a Canadian type of woman.

But there is great variety in Canada, and in fact a remarkable racial diversity. The man of Nova Scotia is not at all the man of British Columbia or Manitoba. The Scotch in old Canada have made

A DISTINCT IMPRESSION IN FEATURES AND SPEECH

And it may be said generally in Eastern Canada that the Scotch element is a leading and conspicuous one in the vigor and push of enterprise and the accumulation of fortune. The Canadian men, as one sees them in official life, at the clubs, in business, are markedly a vigorous, stalwart race, well made, of good stature, and not seldom handsome. This physical prosperity needs to be remembered when we consider the rigorous climate and the long winters; these seem to have at least one advantage—that of breeding virile men. The Canadians generally are fond of out-door sports and athletic games, of fishing and hunting, and they give more time to such recreations than we do. They are a little less driven by the business goad. Abundant animal spirits tend to make men good-natured and little quarrelsome. The Canadians would make good soldiers. There was a time when the drinking habit prevailed very much in Canada, and there are still places where they do not put water enough in their grog, but Temperance reform has taken as strong a hold there as it has in the United States.

THE FEELING ABOUT THE ENGLISH

is illustrated by the statement that there is not more aping of English ways in Montreal and Toronto clubs and social life than in New York, and that the English superciliousness, or condescension as to colonists, the ultra-English manner, is ridiculed in Canada, and resented with even more warmth than in the United States. The amusing stories of English presumption upon hospitality are current in Canada as well as on this side. All this is not inconsistent with pride in the empire, loyalty to its traditions and institutions, and even a considerable willingness (for human nature is pretty much alike everywhere) to accept decorative titles. But the underlying fact is that there is a distinct feeling of nationality and it is increasing.

FRENCH CANADIANS—THE "SOLID" FACTOR IN POLITICS OVER THE BORDER.

Perhaps nothing will surprise the visitor

It is said that Cardinal Richeieu detected an adventurer who was passing himself off as a Frenchman. He is helping himself to a fork, because it was the custom then, as it is now to help one's self from the dish with the fingers, if an olive fork is not provided, rather than to use one of a different pattern. Forks for the dish alone are now manufactured and are very generally used, but after the olive has reached the plate it is always carried to the mouth by the fingers. Of course we are not referring to the stuffed olives which are bottled in oil.

Those who are very particular hold the large end of a spear of asparagus with a fork while with the tip end of a knife they daintily separate the tender green tops from the white end, which is then put aside. Others take the white end between the fingers and carry it to the mouth. Both are correct, but the former is much more dainty and easily done.

Celery is always taken from the dish and carried to the mouth by the fingers. If individual salts are not provided, it is etiquette to use one half of the butter plate for salt. If salt shakers are used, hold the celery in the left hand just over the rim of your plate and gently sprinkle it with salt. And the old custom of putting a spoonful of salt on the cloth is still in practice. When corn is served on the cob it must be taken in the fingers, only managed very daintily. We have seen pretty little doilies for the purpose of holding it, but it is a question if that is not carrying table linen too far. Many housekeepers, and especially in the South, serve corn as a separate course when finger bowls are placed by each plate and removed with the course.

Lettuce when served without dressing is always pulled to pieces with the fingers. This is usually the lady's duty and there is no prettier picture than that of a young lady preparing a plate of young lettuce leaves in this way, for the tender green shows off to perfection her dainty white hands and she may be as exquisitely neat about it as she likes, and it is one of the most fascinating and becoming of table duties that a hostess can possible provide for her lady guests, to assist in helping the gentlemen to a social or informal meal.

Water cress is also taken in the fingers and the prettiest way of serving it is to obtain a long low-sided basket or dish, in the bottom of which lay a folded napkin, then heap the cress so as to fill the basket and you have not only an enjoyable, but a very ornamental dish for the breakfast table.

When a slice of lemon is served with fish or meat it is much more correct to take the slice in the fingers, double the ends together and gently squeeze the juice over the article than to use a knife, for that purpose, as is sometimes done.

It is always proper to help one's self to bread, cheese, and lump sugar, if tongs are not provided, with the fingers. Never use your own knife, fork or spoon to take from the dish. It is also correct if a plate of hot, unbroken biscuits is passed, to not only break off for yourself with your fingers, but or your neighbor also.

Choice Receipts.

ALMOND ICING.—Blanch fifteen ounces of Jordan almonds and one ounce of bitter almonds; pound to a smooth fine paste with two tablespoonfuls of orange-flower water; then add one and quarter pound of confectioner's sugar, and four whites of eggs. Mix and pound well for eight or ten minutes, and ice the cake. Put into a "very slow" oven where it should remain for 35 minutes without acquiring any color. It is now ready to be covered with plain icing.

ICING.—Place one pound of confectioner's sugar in a bowl with a level teaspoonful of

mands forty or fifty dollars.

More remarkable yet is the skill exhibited by these people in the modelling and construction of large canoes from the trunks of the gigantic yellow cedars, which, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, attain a diameter of seven and even ten or twelve feet—for Queen Charlotte's is the Lebanon of the northwest coast.

From a single cedar log the Haidas fashion a canoe, sometimes seventy-five feet long, with a breadth of seven or eight feet, a craft capable of carrying fifty persons, a good sailor, seaworthy and safe for a voyage of hundreds of miles on the open sea. The prows of these huge canoes are often curved upward in a formidable war beak, and decorated like the galleys of classic times.

It will, indeed, be an interesting discovery in ethnology if the arts of these west coast Haidas can be traced to their source in that peculiar Aztec civilization of early Mexico, which Cortez and the conquistador crushed so ruthlessly three hundred and seventy years ago.

One Million Dolls.

A few weeks ago we spoke of the phonograph dolls which Mr. Edison is now inventing, and the Boston Journal has the following additional facts about their manufacture and sale:

Imagine for one moment one million dolls! Placed side by side they would almost extend around Boston Common. And yet this number, it is said, has been ordered, and what is still more alarming, these charming little tots are all to be fitted internally with phonographs invented by Edison. Touch a spring and they begin, some to sing, some to pray and some to scold. They can be made to talk in any language, and sing secular music or anthems. It is true they will keep on singing the tune and repeating the same soliloquy, which may become tedious in time. To obviate this there can be an interchange of dolls. The pet which sings "Home Sweet Home," on Commonwealth Avenue, can be sent on a visit to Beacon Street, and the doll exchanged will recite, "How doth the little busy bee."

It is said that one million of these dolls are to be manufactured by a company which has a stock valuation of two millions of dollars. One million of dolls at \$5 each will be \$5,000,000, and this is the number that the market of the Northern States will absorb. The amount to be derived from the rest of the world can be imagined. The Phonographic Doll Company will be listed in Boston and New York, and daily quotations of the stock will be given. The possibilities of this company are beyond Calumet and Hecla, Tamarack, Pullman Palace Car Company, or even the Chemical Bank of New York. At least monthly dividends will be declared, and the doll mania will never die out; because, if you tire of hearing, "The boy stood on the burning deck," you can exchange it at the headquarters of the company, paying a slight compensation, for one which will ask you, "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" Childless couples can have a family of these dolls, and even old bachelors may be able to realize with Tupper that "a babe in the house is a wellspring of pleasure."

The lead linings and piping of the recently discovered Roman baths, in Bath, England, were found to be in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

An examination in the public schools; Professor to pupil: In which of his battles was Gustavus Adolphus killed? Pupil, after reflection: "I think it was in his last battle."

The strike of weavers at Fall River, Mass., shows no new developments.

seeing or nationality and it is increasing.
FRENCH CANADIANS—THE "SOLID" FACTOR IN POLITICS OVER THE BORDER.

Perhaps nothing will surprise the visitor more than the persistence of the French type in Canada, and naturally its aggressiveness. Guaranteed their religion, laws and language, the French have not only failed to assimilate, but have had hopes—maybe still have—of making Canada French. The French "national" party means simply a French consolidation, and has no relation to the "nationalism" of Sir John Macdonald. So far as the Church and the French politicians are concerned, the effort is to keep the French solid as a political force, and whether the French are Liberal or Conservative, this is the underlying thought. The Province of Quebec is Liberal, but the Liberalism is of a different hue from that of Ontario. The French recognize the truth that

LANGUAGE IS SO INTEGRAL A PART of a people's growth that the individuality of a people depends upon maintaining it. The French have escaped absorption in Canada mainly by loyalty to their native tongue, aided by the concession to them of their civil laws and their religious privileges.

The French have always been loyal to the English connection under all temptations, for these guarantees have been continued, which could scarcely be expected from any other power, and certainly not in a legislative union of the Canadian Provinces. In literature and sentiment the connection is with France; in religion, with Rome; in politics England has been the guarantee of both. There will be no prevailing sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States so long as the Church retains its authority, nor would it be favored by the accomplished politicians so long as they can use the solid French mass as a political force.

THE VIRTUAL RULER OF CANADA—MR. WARREN'S IMPRESSIONS OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

For many years Sir John Macdonald has been virtually the ruler of Canada. He has had the ability and skill to keep his party in power, while all the Provinces have remained or become Liberal. I believe his continuance is due to his devotion to the national idea, to the development of the country, to bold measures—like the urgency of the Canadian Pacific railway construction—for binding the provinces together and promoting commercial activity. Canada is proud of this, even while it counts its debt. Sir John is worshipped by his party, especially by the younger men, to whom he furnishes an ideal, as a statesman of bold conceptions and courage. He is disliked as a politician as cordially by the Opposition, who attribute to him the same policy of adventure that was attributed to Beaconsfield. Personally he resembles that remarkable man. Undoubtedly Sir John adds prudence to his knowledge of men, and his habit of never crossing a stream till he gets to it has gained him the sobriquet of "Old To-morrow." He is a man of the world as well as a man of affairs, with a wide and liberal literary taste.

A FORCE THAT MAKES FOR ANNEXATION—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DOMINION.

These are in affiliation with those in the United States and most of them are international. The plumbers, the bricklayers, and stonemasons and stonecutters, the Typographical Union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the wood-carvers, the Knights of Labor, are affiliated; there is a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Canada, the railway conductors, with delegates from all our States, held their conference in Toronto last summer. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a British association,

with headquarters in Manchester, but it has an Executive Committee in New York, with which all the Canadian and American societies communicate, and it sustains a periodical in New York. The Society of Amalgamated Engine Builders has its office in London, but there is an American branch, with which all the Canadian societies work in harmony. The Cigarmakers' Union is American, but a strike of cigarmakers in Toronto was supported by the American; so with the plumbers. It may be said generally that the societies each side the line will sustain each other. The trade organizations are also taken up by women, and these all affiliate with the United States.

WHEN A "NATIONAL" UNION

affiliates with one on the other side the name is changed to "International." This union and interchange draws the laborers of both nations closer together. From my best information, and notwithstanding the denial of some politicians, the Canadian unions have love and sympathy for and with America. And this feeling must be reckoned with in speaking of the tendency to Annexation. The present much-respected Mayor of Toronto is a trade unionist and has a seat in the Local Parliament as a Conservative; he was once arrested for picketing for some such trade union performance. I should not say that the trades unions are in favor of Annexation, but they are not afraid to discuss it. There is in Toronto a society of a hundred young men, the greater part of whom are of the artisan class, who meet to discuss questions of economy and politics. One of their subjects was Canadian Independence. I am told that there is among young men a considerable desire for Independence, accompanied with a determination to be on the best terms with the United States, and that a "between" connection with Great Britain and the United States they would prefer the latter. In my own observation the determination to be on good terms with the United States is general in Canada; the desire for Independence is not.

AFTER-THOUGHTS ON "RETALIATION"—THE REAL FEELING ON THE SUBJECT IN CANADA.

I happened to be in Canada during the fishery and "Retaliation" talk. There was no belief that the "Retaliation" threatened was anything more than a campaign measure; it may have chilled the rapport for the moment, but there was literally no excitement over it, and the opinion was general that Retaliation as to transportation would benefit the Canadian railways. The effect of the moment was that importers made large foreign orders for goods to be sent by Halifax that would otherwise have gone to United States ports. The fishery question is not one that can be treated in the space at our command. Naturally Canada sees it from its point of view. To a considerable portion of the Maritime Provinces fishing means livelihood, and the view is that if the United States shares in it we ought to open our markets to the Canadian fishermen. Some, indeed, and those are generally advocates of freer trade, think that our fishermen ought to have the right of entering the Canadian harbors for bait and shipment of their catch and think also that Canada would derive an equal benefit from this; but probably the general feeling is that these privileges should be

COMPENSATED BY A UNITED STATES MARKET.

The defence of the treaty in the United States Senate debate was not the defence of the Canadian Government in many particulars. For instance, it was said that the "outrages" had been disowned as the acts of irresponsible men. The Canadian defence was that the "outrages"—that is, the most conspicuous of them which appeared in the debate—had been disproved in the investigation.

AUSTRALIA.

Facts About the Wonderful Island Continent.

Australia contains an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly that of the United States exclusive of Alaska. Owing to its position at the antipodes of the civilized world, this continent was longer unknown than any other country of similar extent.

It was first visited during the seventeenth century, and in the latter half of the eighteenth century was explored along the coast, while in 1788 colonization began by the transportation of a shipload of criminals to Port Jackson. The interior of the country is a plateau studded with groups of small mountains, and there are higher ranges parallel to the east and west coast. There are some excellent and large harbors in various parts of the coast, but the greater part of the shore on the north, the west, and the south, is low and sandy. Nearly all around the coast and the east part of the continent is a rich grazing country, well adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were 64,500,000 in 1887. Sheep farming is the most important branch of industry in the country. Speaking generally, one of the most notable characteristics of the continent is its scarcity of rivers and fresh water lakes.

There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast line of 8000 miles, and in one strip of nearly 1500 miles on the south coast there is not a single water course. There are many small lakes, but numbers of them are salt, and those that are fresh are more like marshes than lakes, being dependent for their supplies of water on the rivers and floods in the rainy season.

The entire central part of the continent is a plain, so destitute of water courses as to be almost a desert. The continent of Australia, extending over twenty-eight degrees of latitude, has, of course, considerable diversities of climate, but far less than those of any other great country. In the southeastern part the rainfall is pretty good, and the heat of the summer season is tempered by the sea breezes. The mean annual temperature is 64.4 deg. Fahr. The province of Victoria has a similar mild character much like Southern Europe. The mean temperature through the year at Melbourne is 58.8 deg. Fahr. The central and western parts of the continent, however, are very dry and intensely hot in the summer months. The continent of Australia is divided into five colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In the mountains minerals abound, comprising gold, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, silver, mercury, tin, zinc, and others in lesser amount. All the settled portions of the country are intersected by railways, extending to nearly 6000 miles, and with about 59,956 miles of telegraphic wire, connecting all the principal towns. The productions of the different colonies include wheat and all other grains, with all the vegetables and fruits of temperate climes. The total population of Australia was estimated in December, 1888, 2,800,886.

Photographing a Snow-storm.

A certain artist in a New England town had a laughable and yet a somewhat vexatious experience last winter while attempting to photograph a snow-storm. One afternoon in midwinter he was gratified by just such a snowfall as he had desired; the large, white flakes, heavy with moisture, drifted slowly, lazily down to earth.

Mr. Tracy, the photographer, made rapid preparations for his picture, for these "robin

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Li Hi is the name of the King of Korea. He ought to make a fine campaign document.

Prince Kilyakara, Rabipatanasak, Provivatmoon, and Coiraprova: sons of the King of Siam, ranging in age from 13 to 10 years, are about to come to England to complete their educations. They already speak English fluently.

The road of Marriage is sometimes depicted as a very rough one to travel, but the newly wedded Emperor of China, is bound to be well shod for all eventualities. No fewer than two hundred and sixty pairs of boots having been made for that young bride-room.

The expanse of telegraph wires on some of the streets of this city is becoming more and more ominously imposing, and what is to be done about it, is a very serious question. We trust that the pilgrimage to New York, which a few of our aldermen have taken in order to get some light on the subject, will have good results. By all means let us have these wires underground, if the thing be at all possible.

It is such occurrences as that at St. George, which shake the conventional veneer from the outside of character and reveal more human nature in ten minutes than would have come to the surface in as many years under ordinary circumstances. There are few natures who can stand the test so well, and come out of the furnace more gloriously than was the case with Miss Aggie Nicholson, of Hamilton, who proved herself a real heroine on that awful night.

The rumour goes that Professor Watson of Queen's College, Kingston, has a good chance of being called to succeed Professor Young in the metaphysical chair in University College. As good a choice probably as could be made. Mr. Watson already has a high reputation in educational circles in this country, and his knowledge of the subject is excellent. Queen's no doubt would be loth to lose him, and strong efforts would be made to keep him where he is.

The pros and cons of the underground system of laying electric wires in cities were warmly discussed this week at the meeting of the National Electrical Association. There was anything but unanimity of opinion on the part of the experts. The committee appointed at the last meeting to examine the underground system reported that they communicated with all the electric light companies in the United States and found that in all or nearly all instances defective insulation and defective mechanical construction had interfered much with the electric currents. On the other hand, Prof. Barrett, city electrician of Chicago, pronounced the underground system in his city, where it has been in operation for five or six years in the case of electric light wires and thirteen years in the case of telegraph wires a "big success."

Mr. Waters has again failed to carry his measure for the enfranchisement of women, but he is not discouraged and he need not be. Of course, there is still a good deal of small wit indulged in by those who think that the only thing women are good for is to "suckle slaves and chronicle small beer." That is an experience through which every great change and improvement has to pass. But the change comes all the same, and the dreadful prophecies are not fulfilled. If the great majority of women don't want the franchise and would not use it let them take their own mind on it. But that is no reason why justice should not be done or why women should not get fair play. We have no fear about the disastrous results likely to flow from the dreaded innovation.

of instance, it was said that the outrages had been disowned as the acts of irresponsible men. The Canadian defence was that the "outrages"—that is, the most conspicuous of them which appeared in the debate—had been disproved in the investigation. Several of them, which excited indignation in the United States, were declared by a Cabinet Minister to have no foundation in fact, and after proof of the falsity of the allegations, the complainants were not again heard of. Of course it is known that no arrangement made by England can hold that is not materially beneficial to Canada and the United States; and I believe I state the best judgment of both sides that the whole fishery question, in the hands of sensible representatives of both countries, upon ascertained facts, could be settled between Canada and the United States. It is not natural that, with England conducting the negotiations, Canada should appear as a somewhat irresponsible litigating party bent on securing all that she can get? But whatever the legal rights are, under treaties or the law of nations, I am sure that the absurdity of making a *casus belli* of them is as much felt in Canada as in the United States. And I believe the Canadians understand that this attitude is consistent with a firm maintenance of treaty or other rights by the United States as it is by Canada.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA—DEVELOPMENT ON THE LINE OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

If one would forecast the future of Canada, he needs to take a wider view than personal preferences or the agitations of local parties. The railway development, the Canadian Pacific alone, has changed within five years the prospects of the political situation. It has brought together the widely-separated Provinces, and has given a new impulse to the sentiment of nationality. It has produced a sort of unity which no Act of Parliament could ever create. But it has done more than this; it has changed the relation of England to Canada. The Dominion is felt to be a much more important part of the British Empire than it was ten years ago, and in England within less than ten years there has been a revolution in colonial policy. With a line of fast steamers from the British Islands to Halifax, with lines of fast steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama, Hong Kong and Australia, with an all-rail transit, within British limits, through an empire of magnificent capacities, offering homes for any possible British overflow, will England regard Canada as a weakness? It is true that on this Continent the day of dynasties is over, and that the people will determine their own place. But there are great commercial forces at work that cannot be ignored, which seem strong enough to keep Canada for a long time on her present line of development in British connection.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Colonel Denison's course in sending a boy to jail for ten days for stealing newspapers from house doors, was severe certainly, but perhaps not too severe. Pilfering of that kind needs to be put down with a high hand both because it is an injury to those who pay for the papers, and not infrequently leads to undeserved disgrace for the route boys, who are an honest, hard-working and ill-appreciated race of laborers. It is a pity, however, that the young thief could not have been sent to some other place than the common jail where he will be kept idle and forced into close companionship with older and more hardened criminals, so that the chances are all in favour of his coming out of jail a much worse boy than when he entered it. Of course the Magistrate had nowhere else to send him, but the fact emphasizes the necessity for our philanthropic citizens and law makers to beatir themselves and consider what can be done to meet such

noon in midwinter he was gratified by just such a snowfall as he had desired; the large, white flakes, heavy with moisture, drifted slowly, lazily down to earth.

Mr. Tracy, the photographer, made rapid preparations for his picture, for these "robin snows," as they are locally termed, are of brief duration. To add vividness and the life-touch to the scene, he summoned a half-dozen village boys to simulate a game of snow bailing. He arranged the lads in proper position, snowballs in hand, a few yards from the camera, and then explained to them that when he gave the signal, "One, two, three, fire!" they must all, at the same time, throw their snowballs.

"Throw hard, as if you meant to hit something," he added.

Mr. Tracy either failed to make his meaning plain, or the roguish boys purposely misunderstood.

When everything was in readiness, the photographer retired to his camera, arranged his sensitive plate, gave a final look at the boys, and then, as he put his hand on the top-shutter, he called out:

"Now look at me! One, two, three, fire!"

The boys did fire! Every one of them threw his snowball at the camera! They had aimed well. The apparatus tumbled over into the snow, and the artist, dodging to avoid the missiles, slipped and went down with it, and there for a half-minute he floundered in the snowy depths, struggling to regain his feet.

The boys looked on in dismay, feeling an irresistible desire to laugh; and then, fearing the consequences of the act for themselves, they took to their heels.

The photographer finally extricated himself. He was very angry at first, and had the boys been there, it is quite possible some of them might have felt his indignation; but they had for the time escaped, so he picked up his camera, and fortunately found nothing broken or injured. Instantaneous photography, too, had triumphed; the sensitive plate had the image of the snow-storm the boys with their half-eager, half-roughish expressions, and the snow-balls just leaving their hands.

Mr. Tracy's anger gradually cooled, as he viewed the perfect picture, and then the ludicrousness of the scene dawned upon him.

"The only revenge I ever took on those boys," he said to the writer, as he finished the story, "was to make each of them buy one of those photographs at fifty cents."

franchise and would not use it let them take their own mind on it. But that is no reason why justice should not be done or why women should not get fair play. We have no fear about the disastrous results likely to flow from the dreaded innovation. Any thing worse than the way in which elections have been conducted by men could not be well imagined, and the heavens will not fall though women should have a say in the election of those who are to make laws for them.

There are of course many who hold that man is essentially a fighting animal and that he will continue to be this to the end of the chapter. We, however, rather believe that what is spoken in the Bible about the reign of truth and peace and righteousness is not destined to turn out a falsity and an illusion. The quantity of foolish and unfounded platitudes which have been uttered about the ennobling influence of war is of course immense. But after, all what is war but a repeal of the Ten Commandments? The business of the soldier may be a necessary one but it is very damnable all the same. In short, to hear a great many professed christians talking, one would conclude that Jesus Christ had never lived, had never spoken and had never died. Their whole code of morals and of polity are so essentially heathenish, that one is almost tempted to think that those are not far out of the way who tell us that Roman Paganism has again come back and is re-enthroned, while the Sermon on the Mount is to all intents and purposes repealed. "Love your enemies! Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you!" But who believes that? Has any one met with any body who does? It is all very well in church, and for an hour or two on Sundays; but in the market place, and for all the rest of the week—hem—"enemies" and "haters" had better look out. If they get a blessing we would like to listen to its wording, and look for a moment at the heart which utters the benediction. In these days the "Peace and good will" of Christmas chimes sounds strangely as exs plained, and illustrated by Anti-Poverty tirades and blood-thirsty threatenings.

Complaints have been made, and with some reason, about the Central Prison method which compels the prisoners for want of more useful work, to wheel sand from one part of the yard to another. It is imperative of course that the men should be kept busy, but a much better plan it seems to us than such objectless, brute-like work at treadmill sand-wheeling would be to put them through a stern "course of sprouts" in the shape of military drill. Why not fasten a weight upon their shoulders, which would be an equivalent to the heavy marching order of soldiers, and set them to learn the manual exercises, to hold their heads up, to keep their backs straight, their toes turned out and their eyes right, to march back and forward, back and forward, slow step, quick step, double quick, to wheel, form fours, mark time, and much else of the same sort, all of which has not only the virtue of giving needful physical exercise, but has mental and moral beneficial tendencies which criminals need. On the theory that punishment ought to be remedial as well as penal much more might be said for such treatment as this than for the purely mechanical and gin horse, soulless, debasing monotony purposeless sand toting. And a similar course would be advantageous to the prisoners at the jail who spend the most of their time in absolute idleness which is hurtful both to body and mind. If they were put through five or six hours, drill every day they would be all the better for it. It would give them something to do, and some of the jail officials are not so very busy but that part of their time could be occupied in such a way to good advantage.

SAVINGS BANK

BRANCH OF THE

DOMINION BANK, NAPANEE

Deposits taken of one dollar. Interest from date of deposit. No notice of withdrawal required.

E. H. BAINES.

OFFICE, MARKET SQUARE. 44381y AGENT

The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE FRIDAY MARCH 22, 1889

On Monday last, at Ottawa, Dr. Platt M. P., for Prince Edward county moved the following resolution—"That it is expedient to remove the duty on and place upon the free list all grains and seeds which do not ripen in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of food for cattle under the system of feeding cattle called soiling and ensilage, now largely adopted by the farmers of Canada." The Minister of Customs, and other conservatives opposed the motion, but so strong were the arguments advanced in favor of it, Mr. Bowell consented to look into the matter, and see if the change could be made.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

The Napanee correspondent of the Belleville Ontario very justly commented upon the condition of the High School here by stating that it was overcrowded at present and in such an unsatisfactory condition, that the head master had requested the Board to accept his resignation. The correspondent went on to say that the number of cubic feet per head was only one-half of that required by statute and there was a likelihood of the government withdrawing its grant unless better sanitary arrangements were made and suitable accommodation provided for all the pupils. He then stated that Deseronto had voted \$12,000 for a high school, while Napanee has failed to raise the \$8,000 or \$9,000 asked. The letter was a fair criticism upon the relative positions of the two towns on the school question. The Beaver must certainly have spilled some of the mud it has been using so freely lately over the perceptive position of its alleged brains when it sums up the correspondent's letters as follows:

"The Napanee correspondent of the Ontario is a person of stupendous intellect, and that he maintains his logic, is a serious loss to the community. He argues that because Napanee High School is full to overflowing, unless the School Board shows more energy, Deseronto will outstrip us in the race. What a pity our school was not languishing and doing inferior work, in order that the poor fellow and our jealous rivals might feel some encouragement."

If any pupil in the High School had made such a stupid comment upon the letter in question, the teachers would have been justified had they given him a grand flogging. Yours, etc.

THE ONTARIO CORRESPONDENT.

ACTION BY MRS. BELL AGAINST SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

For Alleged Services as a Private Detective—Judgment for the Defendant—A Case of Blackmail.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The case of Bell v. Tupper, which has been looked forward to with much expectancy for some time past,

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Continued from 1st page.

to adjournment, the warden in the chair, members all present.

The minutes of Friday were read and confirmed.

Mr. Baker presented the report of the County Property Committee which was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Aylsworth, seconded by Mr. Ball, that the chairman of county property be authorized to enter into a contract for the supply of coal (during the summer months) for the year 1889. Carried.

The treasurer presented a statement as to the amount of county rate due, cash on hand, etc., which was received and filed.

Moved by Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. Ball, that the county treasurer be and is hereby instructed to collect the balance due from the several municipalities for county rate forthwith or pay interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Sweetnam, seconded by Mr. H. Reid, that John Cheetham be paid \$1.50 per day as messenger this session. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Wees, that the by-law fixing the county treasurer's salary be now read a third time, numbered, signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

The by-law was then read a third time and passed as Number 116.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. Jas. Reid, that a return having been made to this council of the expenditure of county money on roads for 1888, which had not been expended under the supervision of a properly appointed engineer and this council having accepted said return on the statement of the representative of the municipality for which the return was made, that the irregularity occurred because he did not know of the requirements of the by-law governing the expenditure of said money, be it therefore resolved that in future the by-law governing the expenditure of money on county roads be strictly enforced.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth, that it appears that there was a municipality which made a return of expenditure of county grant which was not in accordance with the by-law governing county roads, although said municipality had a regular appointed county engineer, therefore be it resolved that the resolution be amended by adding these words: That irregularities had occurred even in a municipality where an engineer had been appointed. Lost.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Moved by Mr. Jas. Reid, seconded by Mr. Thomson, that the treasurer be instructed to collect from the different municipalities the amount of county rate due from said municipalities not later than the first day of April next. Carried.

The yeas and nays being demanded the motion was declared carried on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Ball, Baker, Bryden, Carson, Filson, Jackson, Lapum, Roblin, Jas. Reid, Thomson, Wees—11.

Nays—Messrs. Aylsworth, Allison, Derbyshire, Fraser, Parks, H. Reid, Sweetnam, Sexsmith, L. Wagar and J. H. Wagar—10.

Mr. Roblin brought in the report of the Education and Printing Committee, which was received and adopted.

On motion the council adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 p. m. the council resumed, the warden in the chair, members all present.

Moved by Mr. Aylsworth, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the motion ordering the treasurer to collect the money due from the

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Trade questions are this session dwarfing all others in parliament. Five days debate has not yet disposed of the budget though there is an understanding that to-day, the sixth day, will see a division in the wee hours of Wednesday morning. This is really the fourth debate on trade questions so far and others are on the paper. Progress in Supply has been altogether stopped. A government's chief care is of course to get the supplies voted through. The leader of the House patiently waits the termination of talk. I was

IN THE PARLIAMENTARY BARBER SHOP.

Thursday evening, when the Premier came down for a shave. It was between eleven and twelve o'clock and "the old man as he is very often called, looked tired out. I asked him, while he waited a minute for Napoleon to finish swabbing my face, if there would be a division that night, as it was rumored, he was going to force the sitting on until a vote was taken. "No," he replied, "we have just arranged that no vote will be taken till Tuesday," adding "you see the government can't always have things their own way." The chieftain then laid back his venerable head for the barber. Napoleon, the barber, had just been telling me that the Premier had "a funny shaped head" as he termed it. Napoleon has handled all the great heads of the Dominion and professes to be quite a practical phrenologist. Big sleek heads do not, he says, always contain the biggest brains. He is making a collection of a unique character, keeping a lock of hair from the head of each statesman that comes under his tonorial care. Mr. Blake's is of a fine texture without a trace of gray although he is 55.

KILLED IN COMMITTEE.

The duel between Col. Tisdale, of Simcoe, and Mr. Brown, of Hamilton, has resulted in victory for the former, and the defeat of the Pigeon Shooting Bill. It had been passed one stage by a majority of one, and defeated another by a majority of one, and then put back on the paper by a majority of four. In committee Col. Tisdale again attacked the bill and the count showed 57 against and only 60 for the bill which was therefore thrown out, this time for good as the session is so far advanced that no further effort this year will be made by Mr. Brown. Live pigeon shooting is not yet, therefore unlawful.

THE JESUITS BILL.

Col. O'Brien's intention to bring up the Jesuits Bill and make the House vote on it is the leading theme here. The gallant member for Muskoka was reported several times to have agreed to withdraw the motion but as I pointed out before he is a man of independent mind where his convictions are concerned and he yesterday declared his original intention unaltered. That intention as announced in the House is to move that the bill should be vetoed as an amendment to the governments motion to go into supply. No amendment to the amendment can be moved on such an occasion so that it would be a straight vote of yea or nay. If it was offered as a substantive resolution there would certainly be two amendments and on the last one the vote would be taken so that Mr. O'Brien's method is the only one compelling a straight vote on the principal involved. Of course such a motion will be one of want of confidence in the government and on that ground many will vote against it who would otherwise vote for a substantial resolution. The Globe's manifesto of Saturday is an invitation to the Liberals to vote with Col.

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Case of Blackmail.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The case of Bell v. Tupper, which has been looked forward to with much expectancy for some time past, came before Justice McMahon and a jury at the Carleton Assizes to-day. It is the case where Mrs. R. B. Bell, keeper of a boarding-house in Ottawa, sues Sir Charles Tupper for some \$500, alleged to be due for services rendered by her as a "spotter" on the Intercolonial railway in 1881. She testified to-day that she was employed by Sir Charles personally, and he engaged to pay her out of his own pocket. She got passes, and she and her husband were engaged on the work. She made several reports of the result of her observations to Sir Charles. One of the chief duties laid upon her by her employer was to ascertain if Mr. Carvell, who had been superseded by Mr. Pottinger in the management of the road, was still allowed to travel free on the road by the conductors. One unpleasant result of this espionage was that a conductor named Hillson, a nephew of Sir Charles, was reported by Mrs. Bell two or three times for passing persons free. She also found that Mr. Carvell travelled on the road with a pass. She was recalled in December and told by the defendant that she had done her work well, but not to be in a hurry for her money, as he had to pay it out of his own pocket. She had only received \$7 of the money due her. Mrs. Bell's husband corroborated her evidence, as did her daughter, Mrs. Short. Mr. McCarthy, in cross-examination, succeeded in puzzling the witnesses considerably, and their stories were not consistent. The defence called Sir Charles Tupper, who denied in toto every statement made by the plaintiff and her witnesses. He had never engaged her for any work, and all the rest of the story was equally fictitious. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. W. D. Hogg, and Mr. Wm. Mosgrave appeared for the defence, and Mr. J. Gibb and Mr. G. Lount, Q. C., for the plaintiff.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Judge McMahon then said to Bell that he would take till morning to consider whether he should not direct the grand jury to consider the propriety of considering the charge of perjury against him and his wife. He considered that both had been guilty of the grossest perjury. It was certainly headed, a case of blackmail on the part of the plaintiff and her husband.

OTTAWA, March 16.—To-day Judge McMahon sent to Mrs. Bell desiring her presence in court. Mrs. Bell, however, failed to appear, the plea being that she was confined to her bed completely prostrated by a nervous attack.

The plaintiff and her husband are well known not only in Napanee, but throughout this county. R. B. Bell is a cousin of John W. Bell, M. P., for Addington, and at one time resided in Napanee.

Mr. Bell has been engaged as doorkeeper of the House of Commons at the magnificent salary of \$250 per session. On Monday last he received a notification from the speaker of the House that his services would no longer be required.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, Eng., published a statement that fifty-two (52) per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Prof. Wm. E. Thompson of the University of the city of New York, says "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, says over his own signature "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe

At 2 p. m. the council resumed, the warden in the chair, members all present.

Moved by Mr. Aylsworth, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the motion ordering the treasurer to collect the money due from the different municipalities be re-considered. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Aylsworth, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the motion before the council relating to the treasurer being instructed to collect from the different municipalities the amount of uncollected rates be rescinded.

The Warden declared this motion lost but Mr. Parks immediately demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Filson refused to allow the yeas and nays to be taken and said that if Mr. Parks wished to appeal to the council that he could do so.

Mr. Parks said "No. If you wish to violate the rules of the council I prefer leaving you just in that position."

Mr. Sexsmith and Mr. Reid both told the warden that he was wrong and urged him to allow the vote to be taken. Very reluctantly the warden backed down from his untenable position and the yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

YEAS.—Messrs. Aylsworth, Allison, Derbyshire, Fraser, Jackson, Lapum, Parks, H. Reid, Sexsmith, L. Wagar, Jas. Wagar.—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ball, Baker, Bryden, Carson, Filson, Roblin, Jas. Reid, Sweetnam, Thomson, Wees.—10.

The motion was then declared carried.

Moved by Mr. Sexsmith, seconded by Mr. Lapum, that the treasurer be instructed to collect all county rate remaining unpaid on the 15th day of May next from the different municipalities. Carried.

The minutes of to-day were read and confirmed.

On motion the council adjourned until the second Tuesday in June next.

NOTES.

Reeve Lapum voted against the reduction in the treasurer's salary. Perhaps he will have to explain why.

The Beaver foisted Robert Filson on the council for the position he now occupies. Warden Filson and Editor Scott are a well matched team.

We congratulate councillors Jackson and Derbyshire on the saving they have brought about to the county. They have made a move in the right direction.

Cyrus Allison, the popular reeve of South Fredericksburgh, has done a good thing for the township he represents, in securing so

much confidence in the government and on that ground many will vote against it who would otherwise vote for a substantial resolution. The Globe's manifesto of Saturday is an invitation to the Liberals to vote with Col. O'Brien on the ground that the Act was not within the jurisdiction of the Quebec Legislature. The Minister of Justice has said it was wholly within their jurisdiction, so that there are two opinions on the point. The situation is decidedly interesting. Senator Macdonald has resigned the presidency of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance because the executive of that body decided to petition the Queen. Mr. Macdonald thinks the Dominion authority, the Governor General, should first be exhausted and notwithstanding that the Federal government has passed an order-in-council agreeing not to interfere with the bill they yet have till August within which time the Act may be disallowed.

IN AND AROUND THE HOUSE.

The private bill enabling Queen's College Board to hold property bequeathed to them was challenged by Mr. D. Mills as unconstitutional, but it was carried on a division by a large majority.

Dr. Bergin believes the proposed plans for the security of the Cornwall canal are wrong and that the chief engineer, Mr. Page, adheres to them from professional jealousy of the interference of other engineers. He concluded his statement to this effect yesterday in the House, and his motion for papers carried.

Mr. Kerkpatrick's bill providing for full reciprocity in wrecking, passed, though rejected last session. Under it Canadian vessels wrecked may be relieved by Americans and a similar law will now become in force in the United States.

It is understood the imposition of postage on fortnightly and monthly publications will not be enforced so strong has been the protest.

Mr. Davies the P. E. I. Liberal leader is to visit and speak in Western Ontario this week.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Art is holding its annual exhibition here. Its president, Mr. L. R. O'Brien is brother of Col. O'Brien, M. P.

There is no talk now of Mr. Blake not staying out the session. He is in the House every day but never opens his lips.

Col. Bacon, of Ottawa, has been appointed to the command of the Wimbledon team for 1889.

In future only steamers from Europe putting in both summer and winter at Canadian ports will be subsidized by the government.

The Senate has twenty-three members over 70 years of age, some of them reaching 80 and over. Three are 85 viz., Botsford, Wark and Ryan.

BELLEVILLE, March 18.—The hull-less oat swindle is rapidly approaching a climax here. On Saturday numbers of people who had given their notes were in town demanding them from the holders; and whilst some were put off by artifices, the more determined and persistent succeeded in recovering their securities. The county attorney Mr. Geo. E. Henderson, Q. C., was consulted by an irate farmer and declared the scheme to be a swindle, and stated, that upon application being made in proper form, he will have the swindlers arrested. Mrs. Elizabeth Way, a widow, who lives in Prince Edward, recovered her note for \$200 by the aid of County Constable Johnston; but another widow from the same township, who had given a note for a like amount, was not so fortunate. It is reported, however, that the man who holds the note, for which he is said to have paid \$50, will give it up.

P. SLAVEN & CO'Y

Have opened sixty-five cases and bales of new goods during the past week and are now showing one of the largest and choicest stocks that they have ever shown, comprising all the newest styles and colors of Dress Goods, Prints, Sateens, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

—IN THE—

Carpet and House Furnishing Department,

We show a grand stock of fine Carpets, Lacc Curtains, Toilet Quilts, Cretonnes, Fringes, Curtain Poles, etc. Prices of all Goods are marked down to meet the closest competition.

P. SLAVEN & CO.

We have just received one carload of Mothproof Paper Felt for laying under Carpets. This Felt should be laid under every Carpet as it makes the room warmer in winter and prevents moths in summer, makes the Carpet smoother and softer to walk on, and makes it wear a great deal longer.

Manitoba and British Columbia.

Parties going to Manitoba or British Columbia should buy through tickets over Canadian Pacific R. R. from J. L. Boyes, Napanee. He can sell a ticket from Napanee to destination and check baggage through. No other agent can do this. When passengers have a through ticket and baggage checked through they avoid all trouble.

1389 2m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed nights and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price, \$1 bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

88y

DR. E. MENG,
Veterinary Surgeon,

GRADUATE ONT. VET. COLLEGE, SOME TIME
STUDENT OF DR. ACKERILL, OF
BELLEVILLE.

The Ontario Mutual Life!

ESTABLISHED 1870.

DOMINION DEPOSIT, - - \$100,000

Assurance in force January 1st, 1889.....	\$12,041,814 00
New Assurance written in 1888.....	2,518,650 0
Cash Income for 1888.....	333,073 00
Assets, December 31st, 1888.....	1,313,843 00
Liabilities as per Government Valuation.....	1,223,516 00

Surplus, \$90,337.00.

The new business for January and February of this year is MUCH GREATER than was ever before written by the Company during the same months, while with over \$12,000,000 on our books, the death losses have been only \$6,500.

R. B. MASTIN, General Agent, Picton, Ont.

W. PHILLIPS

Headache,
Weakness

GRADUATE ONT. VET. COLLEGE, SOME TIME
STUDENT OF DR. ACKERILL, OF
BELLEVILLE.

Office:—Opposite Market, John-st.
NAPANEE, ONT.
Where he may be consulted on Diseases of the
horse and all domesticated animals. 22881y

DR. W. NICHOLLS BATH, ONT.
Veterinary Surgeon,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toron-
o, treats all diseases of domestic animals on the
most scientific principles. Late student with
Dr. Badgerow, of Toronto. Calls, day or night
promptly attended to. 9891y.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE
Farm Property in the Township of Camden
by Public Auction. By virtue of the power of
sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will
be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 28th, 1889,
at the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, at the
hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular
that certain parcel or tract of land and premises
situate, lying and being in the Township of
Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington,
and Province of Ontario, containing by ad-
measurement fifty acres, be the same more or less,
and being composed of the southeast quarter of
Lot No. 2 in the Third concession of the said
Township of Camden. Upon the premises are
erected a good cedar log barn with shingle roof,
two frame houses and hog house, and a never fail-
ing spring; well fenced with cedar, and situate
about six miles from the Town of Napanee, two
miles from the Village of Selby, and four miles
from the Village of Newburgh. Terms of payment
will be liberal. Conditions of sale will be made
known at the time of sale. For further particulars
apply to
JOHN ENGLISH,
Dated March 4, 1889. 1489c Vendor's Solicitor.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUA-
ble Farm in the Township of Richmond, by
Public Auction. By virtue of the power of sale
contained in a certain mortgage, which will be
produced at the time of sale there will be sold, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28th, 1889,

at the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, at the
hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular
that certain parcel or tract of land and premises
situate, lying and being in the Township of Rich-
mond, in the County of Lennox and Addington,
and Province of Ontario, containing by admea-
surement eighty-three acres of land, more or less,
being composed of the southerly three-fourths of
the east half of lot No. 1, in the Third Concession
of the Township of Richmond. Upon the premisses
are erected a good frame house, with wood-
house attached; also, barn, shed and hog house,
all in good repair. The land is fertile and well
adapted for farming purposes, especially for the
production of grain and grass. There are two good
wells and a spring on the premises. This farm is
situated on the Napanee and Belleville road,
about five miles from the Town of Napanee, and
three miles from the Village of Deseronto, and
within half a mile of the Deseronto Junction, on
the Grand Trunk Railway. Terms of payment
will be very liberal. Conditions of sale will be
made known at the time of sale. For further par-
ticulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH,
Napanee, Feb. 25, 1889. 13891
Vendor's Solicitor.

OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it
pays best to buy Seeds
of the largest and most reliable house, and they use
Ferry's Seeds
D. M. FERRY & CO. are
acknowledged to be the
Largest Seedsmen
in the world.
D. M. FERRY & CO.'s
Illustrated Descriptive
and Priced
SEED ANNUAL
For 1889
will be mailed FREE
to all applicants, and
to last year's customers
without ordering it. Inval-
uable to all. Every person using
Garden, Field or Flower Seeds
should send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.
6891cww

R. B. MASTIN, General Agent, Picton, Ont. Headache, Weakness
W. PHILLIPS,
Napanee, Agt. for Lennox & Addington.

SCHEDULE OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County, of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 12th day of March, A. D. 1889.

Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Charge.	Date of Conviction.	Name of Convicting Justice.	Amount of Penalty.	Time when paid or to be paid to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	If not paid why not and general ob-servation. If any
Geo. A. Denyes	Ralph Benjamin	Assault.	Dec. 17th 1888	Anson Storms	Fine \$1.05 cost	Forthwith	Township Treasurer	
Emery Snider	George Thomas	Insulting language.	Jan. 3rd 1889	do	\$2.95 or 15 days	do	to comp. 1 to Tp. Treas.	
Joseph Smith	Thos. Donaghue	Vagrancy	January	A. Storms & P. A. Maybee.	Fine \$1.00 cost	Common	goal at Napanee for	six months.
Nicholas D. Hicks	Eddie Chadsey	Stealing by juvenile offender	January	A. Storms and H. S. Davy.	\$4.00 or 30 days	do	do	one month.
Chas. W. Emmons	Joseph McConnell	Common Assault	February	25 Anson Storms.	do	March 25 1889.	Not paid time not.	expired.
Geo. D. Hazle	James Babcock	Disturbing Religious Worship.	January	29 J. A. Shibley	Fine \$1.00 cost	Forthwith	Remitted.	
Geo. D. Hazle	Charles Sylvester	do	January	do	\$ 1 00	do	do	
Geo. D. Hazle	Dennis Craigen	Unlawfully pointing fire arm.	January	26 J. Aylsworth & A. Coulter	50 00	5th February	Not paid	Notice of appl given
Geo. D. Forbes	Jas. Roy	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	November	24 James Daly	50 00	10 days	County Treasurer March 12	Con. previously paid
W. A. Rose	Jno. Babcock	do	December	28 do	50 00	10 days	do	Liquor destroyed
do	James McAvoy	do	December	29 do	50 00	21 days	do	Appealed.
Accl Dampre	A. J. Sexsmith	Non payment of wages.	December	29 do	100 00	Forthwith	County Treasurer March 12	Liquor destroyed.
W. A. Rose	E. Wycott	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	January	3 do	50 00	do	Reg. col. of P. S. Ont. Jan. 12	
W. Webb	P. Yones	Infraction Ontario Medical Act.	January	3 do	50 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	
J. M. Smith	Thos. Fleming	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	January	10 do	100 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	Com. 2 months.
James Allen	Hannah Wood	Vagrancy	January	10 do	1 00	do	do	do
do	Thos. Donohue	do	January	10 do	1 00	do	do	do
J. M. Smith	John Finn	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	January	12 do	50 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	Absconded.
A. Perry	F. Bousley	do	January	12 do	50 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	do
W. A. Rose	J. B. Perry	Abusive language.	January	16 do	100 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	do
J. Storms	Jos. Sproule	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	January	19 do	100 00	10 days	County Treasurer March 12	Com. 2 months.
do	Jas. Roe	Vagrancy	January	24 do	1 00	Forthwith	do	do
do	Ben. Leary	do	January	25 do	1 00	do	do	do
do	Thos. Gray	do	February	1 do	1 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	Com. 8 days.
S. Lindsay	F. Soryver	Assault	February	4 do	2 00	Forthwith	do	do
J. Storms	Anges Williamson	Vagrancy	February	7 do	1 00	do	County Treasurer March 12	do
J. M. Smith	James Kennedy	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	February	14 do	100 00	10 days	County Treasurer March 12	Com. 2 months.
D. McCumber	G. Joy	Assault	February	26 do	1 00	Forthwith	do	do
W. C. Root	W. A. Taylor	Allowing minors to play at billiards	March	7 do	4 00	do	do	do
W. A. Rose	Michael O'Rourke	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	March	8 do	100 00	Forthwith	do	do
James Allen	Hannah Wood	Vagrancy	March	11 do	1 00	do	do	do
W. A. Rose	Hugh Rankin	Infraction Canada Temperance Act.	January	3 do	1 00	10 days	do	do
F. Soryver	S. Lindsay	Assault	March	11 do	1 00	do	do	do

A. L. MORDEN,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

Great Bank

IS NOW IN FULL

HOOPER &

Our store is literally packed with bargains of every kind with the marvellous bargains we are giving. Dress Goods—We show about 3,000 pieces of Prints at all prices from 4 cts up. One special lot of 368 pieces, your choice for good, all-Wool Tweeds at 30 cts per yard; good Scotch Tweed suits to order at \$15, worth of all kinds, qualities and description at about one-half regular prices. \$1 Kid Gloves for 4 evenings, when unheard-of bargains will be given. Handkerchiefs—Grand values in Ladies these goods, and though we have a big stock they cannot last long at these prices. We have must ask you to come and see for yourselves.

BEAR IN MIND, THIS IS

The stock was bought at an up-and-up bargain, and must and will be sold with a cannot be approached by any house in the trade. This sale will be continued without reserve. Stock Sale now going on at

The Leading Millinery House

H

G. T. & C. P. R. Ry's

Will run the first

SETTLER'S TRAIN

To Manitoba and the Northwest, leaving Toronto 9 p. m.,

Tuesday, February 26, 1889

and every Tuesday thereafter during March and April. Settlers cars should be ordered ten days in advance, and must leave Napanee on Monday night.

Parties going to

MANITOBA

can buy through tickets and get baggage checked through to destination by purchasing tickets from J. L. Boyes, Napanee. No other ticket agent can do this.

J. L. BOYES,

Ticket Agent,

G. N. W. Tel. Co., Napanee

Odessa.

Gull Creek.

The roads are in a bad state, the sleighing is about over for the present season, wheeling has commenced. Yours

There is some talk that Mr. Whelan is going to build another hotel on the place where the old one was burnt. Probably he will wait and see the result of the present struggle.

Last Wednesday night (13th inst.) a Scott Act meeting was held at the school house, sec. 16. The speakers were Messrs Thornton, Storings and Barry, who spoke against the "sore evil."

There was a dance in this neighborhood lately, and there is a rumor of another to be shortly, this is only a token of what is anticipated by some. "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth: and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment."

Odessa.

The Napanee stage started Monday night on wheels.

Maple sugar making has commenced, therefore taffy on a chip has become quite

Honesty and Intelligence.

It pays to be honest, you say. Granted.

Yet how many are dishonest through ignorance, expediency, or intentionally. One can be dishonest and yet say nothing.

A clerk who lets a customer buy a damaged piece of goods, a witness who holds back the truth which would clear a prisoner, a medical practitioner who takes his patient's money when he knows he is doing him no good,—all are culpably dishonest.

It is generally known that doctors bind themselves by codes, resolutions and oaths not to use any advertised medicines. Now, there is a medicine on the market which, for the past ten years, has accomplished a marvelous amount of good in the cure of Kidney and Liver diseases, and diseases arising from the derangement of these great organs,—we refer to Warner's Safe Cure. So widespread are the merits of this medicine that the majority of the doctors of this country know from actual evidence that it will cure Advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease.

The medical profession admit that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure, put the same into blain.

Odessa.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser, son and daughter, of Tamworth, are visiting relatives here.

Dr. Meacham, M. P. P., in answer to a telegram to see a sick man was home again. This is the third time he has been sent for since the opening of parliament.

Rev. W. J. Young preached a most powerful sermon on temperance. We hope it will have its desired effect.

A big Scott Act meeting is to be held in the Town hall. All will be welcome. Be sure and come; no fee, lecture free.

Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh.

Several of our most promising young men have just left for Manitoba, and many more are to follow. A great many horses and young colts have also been shipped to the west.

The travelling on the ice has become unsafe although some are venturing on the bay with light rigs.

The Scott Act meeting, at the Town hall South Fredericksburgh on Monday night, was a great success, considering the terrible state of the roads. Peter Bristol, Esq., in the chair, A. L. Morden, Esq., and the Rev. Baker, of Napanee, were with us, as good men, and true, and gave capital speeches, that cannot but be helpful to the cause.

The Rev. Mr. Ash will preach at Conway next Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, instead of the evening, and will preach a sermon to young men in the Town hall, Sillsville at night. This latter service will be regarded as a valedictory to the young men who are about to leave for Manitoba.

Spencer Hill.

Henry Abbott will try another year on the farm.

Some of our farmers are already making sugar so look out for sugar socials.

Our new Post office will likely be opened the first of May. It will be a great blessing.

Some of the local talent around Empey Hill will soon be called upon to assist at a basket social.

Our girls say that our boys go to Selby altogether too many Sunday evenings. Why is this thus?

Gordon Dafoe is taking his departure for Ucle Sams domains. Still another victim of the N. P.

William Martin, of Moscow, is visiting his brother David Martin Esq. William looks hale and hearty.

David Wilson has returned from his visit to Prince Edward County. He announces that he still prefers Richmond girls.

As I have not seen any correspondence from this part of Richmond I take the liberty of sending you the little news that is floating around.

Our revee is home once more after a week of hard work at the County Council. We hope that he will succeed in getting the new iron bridge at Selby.

Miss Annie Russell is in Belleville at present and Mr. Joseph Russell is visiting friends in Belleville and Trenton. We trust that Joe will not be disappointed.

We expect a large number of EXPRESSERS to come this way when our new office is opened. We want the news and we know that we can get it by taking THE EXPRESS.

S. W. G.

A Life of Ease.

Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Falkirk, Ont., says: "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried everything I could hear of without relief but when I got Hagar's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

The Napanee stage started Monday night on wheels.

Maple sugar making has commenced, therefore taffy on a chip has become quite prevalent.

The Whig's imp must have set our copy last week. Weem bound the heft of it was news to I.

A post-office will probably be opened at Asselstine's factory, on the Ernesttown station route.

Its a fight now for right of way on the

The medical profession admit that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure, put the same into plain, four-ounce vials, and charge their patients \$2.00 per vial, when a sixteen-ounce bottle of the remedy, in its original package, can be bought at any drug store in the world for \$1.25.

Perhaps the doctor argues that the cure of the patient justifies his dishonesty, yet he will boldly stand up at the next local medical meeting and denounce Warner's Safe Cure as a patent medicine, and one which he cannot and will not use.

The people are waking up to the truth that the medical profession is far from honest, and that it does not possess a monopoly of wisdom in the curing of disease, doctoring the many symptoms of kidney disease, instead of striking at the seat of disease—the kidneys themselves,—allowing patients to die rather than use a remedy known to be a specific, simply because it has been advertised, and when patients are dead from Advanced Kidney Disease, still practicing deception by giving the cause of death in their certificate as pneumonia, dropsy, heart disease, or some other accompanying effect of Bright's Disease.

Lieut. Col. Bacon, of Ottawa, will command this year's Wimbledon team.

Scott Act Meetings

Meetings to oppose the repeal of the

Last week the matter of the re-survey of Kennebec came up in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Miller moved for copies of all correspondence and orders-in-Council relating to the re-survey of the township of Kennebec, in the County of Frontenac. Also of all correspondence between all members and officers of the Government and L. D. Williams, or anyone on his behalf in reference to the sale to him of lot No. 11, in the 4th concession of Kennebec, or as to issue of a patent therefor. Also, copies of all correspondence relating to the timber license granted for the land, or the rights of the limit holder thereunder. He said that there had been two inaccurate surveys of this township, which had created great hardship and confusion. Men found that their lots and the property they had erected were by the re-survey declared to belong to their neighbors. One man found that the re-survey shifted his property into the lake.

Mr. Hardy admitted there was something to complain of. One of the surveyors who had made erroneous surveys went out of his mind, and the Government did not learn of the fact till some years after. The late Commissioner of Crown Lands had been prevented by illness from adjusting matters. The Government would, no doubt, have to pass a special measure legalizing the surveys which appeared equitable. The Surveyor-in-chief was considering the matter.

Church—Thursday night, March 28th. Rev. H. I. Allen, S. D. Clark, Rev. T. Myers.

Odessa.—Monday, April 1st. Rev. A. B. Chambers, A. L. Morden.

Mount Pleasant, Richmond.—Monday night, March 25th. Rev. E. N. Baker, Marshall Bogart.

Oliver's School House, Richmond.—Monday night, March 25th. Rev. A. B. Chambers, G. M. Elliott, Rev. Alex Campbell.

Camden East—Methodist Church, Tuesday night, March 26th. A. L. Morden, Rev. J. J. Leach, Rev. D. S. Houck.

Moscow.—Tuesday night, March 26th, Methodist church. Rev. A. B. Chambers, A. R. Davis.

South Fredericksburgh.—Bethel church, Wednesday night, March 27th. Rev. A. B. Chambers, G. M. Elliott, Rev. H. I. Allen.

North Fredericksburgh.—Anderson's Church, Thursday, March 28th. Rev. E. N. Baker, Alex Henry, Rev. E. E. Howard. Centreville—Town Hall, Thursday, March 28. Rev. F. B. Stratton, Rev. Geo. Dunkley, Rev. Mr. Andrews.

South Fredericksburgh—Conway church, Friday night, March 29th. Rev. E. E. Howard, Marshall Bogart, Rev. J. C. Ash, A. R. Davis.

A. R. DAVIS,

Secretary.

Napanee, March 7th, 1889. 1489

Erupt Stock Sale

ULL BLAST AT

DOXSEE'S.

ry kind. Every purchaser surprised at and delighted
pieces, and every piece a bargain. We commence with a line of Dress Goods at 4 cts
and 10 cts per yard, worth double the price. Prints! Prints! We are showing over 2,000
r 7 cts per yard, or 15 yards for \$1, regular value 12½ cts per yard. Tweeds—we commence
h \$20 to \$22. Hosiery and Gloves at half price—an immense range of Hosiery and Gloves
49 cts. \$1.25 best Kid Gloves at 87 cts. Special sale of Gloves and Hosiery on Saturday
ies' and Childrens' Handkerchiefs, commencing at 2 cts each. We are selling a stack of
ve neither time nor space to tell you of one-quarter of the bargains we have to offer. We

NO SHAM COST SALE!

a rush. We are selling every article very much below the original cost, and at prices which
erve until every dollars' worth is disposed of. Save your dollars by visiting the Great Bank-

DOOPER & DOXSEE'S.

Try To Benefit Others.

"I had a very bad pain in my side, of which
one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a com-
plete cure. I hope that this may be of some
benefit to those who read." A. R. T. Walker,
414 High St., City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a
specific for all inflammatory pain.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fail in
health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys
and stomach, when prompt use of Burdock
Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulat-
ing tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily
function and restore to perfect health

BRAN! BRAN!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Choice Western Wheat Bran!

For sale cheap at the Big Mill.

Call and inspect it before you buy. Feed and
Flour cheaper than anyone else in town

1389dtf

JOHN R. DAFOE.

UNDERTAKING AT TAMWORTH.

Prize Baking Powder.

Received this week—I case containing

100 Packages New Era Baking Powder.

A prize in glassware, worth from 10 to 50 cents, given with every
25 cent package.

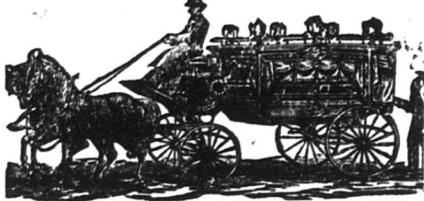
One Barrel Evaporated Sweet Corn.

A first rate article ; as good as Canued Corn and much cheaper

NEW JAPAN

20 cents per pound, or 5½ pounds for \$1—worth
50 per cent more money.





E. M. McKim Jr.

Has a large stock of coffins, caskets, robes, crape gloves and badges, constantly on hand, and all sold at reasonable prices. A first-class hearse furnished.

A full line of cabinetware always on hand, bought from the best makers at close figures and will be sold at lowest rates. Repairing promptly done.

E. M. McKim, Jr.,
Tamworth

2587ly

J. F. SMITH

IS SELLING

Groceries

lower than any other house in town.

LOOK

Canned Tomatoes, 10 cents

Canned Corn 10 cents

lbs. Yellow Sugar \$1 00

lbs. Raw Sugar 1 00

Evaporated Apples, per lb 8 cents

Times are hard and the prices very low.

r, Feed and Pressed Hay

ist always on hand. Give me a call.

J. F. SMITH.

ouse Block, Napanee.

1189ly

LADIES ONLY.

French Regulation Pills,

Far superior to Ergot, Tansy, Pennyroyal or Oxide. Endorsed by thousands of ladies who use them MONTHLY. Never fail. Relieve pain, INSURE REGULARITY, Pleasant and Effectual. Price \$2. Toronto Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. 5288mtf

F. X. BEZO,
MANUFACTURER OF
TENTS, AWNINGS, HAMMOCKS, WATERPROOF
HORSE AND WAGON COVERS, BOAT
SAILS, ETC.

881mtf SOUTH NAPANEE

THE LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

is confined exclusively to isolated farm property and is devoted to the interests of the farmers of the counties of Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and East Hastings.

Board of Directors—Messrs. J. B. Aylesworth, M. W. VanLoven, H. C. Lloyd, U. C. Sills, Miles Shorey, and A. C. Parks.

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The Board meets at the Company's office on the

first Tuesday in each month at 2 P. M.

Napanee Feb. 14th, 1887

2288ly

20 cents per pound, or 5½ pounds for \$1—worth
50 per cent more money.

NEW PRUNES, 15 POUNDS FOR \$1.00.

M. W. PRUYN & SON:

Napanee, Feb. 5th, 1889.

2288ly



WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

to this branch of our business, and are in a position to furnish Funerals at much less cost than any other establishment, furnishing good covered Coffins and Caskets, better trimmed, at less price than any other can furnish common articles. The only house that keeps a full line of goods to select from. Best Hearse in the Counties always in Attendance. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

989ly

J. GIBBARD & SON.

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVING

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

ALL VERY CHEAP.

See our Suits at \$13.50

ROBLIN & FORD

189ly

ned

THE DESERTER.

It was the last year of the Civil War—a year full of anxiety, suspense and privation of every kind. Down here in Louisiana we were beginning to realize that our cause was hopeless, and that the Confederacy was near its end. I suppose it was that knowledge which made people so reckless. Men had lost all sense of responsibility in the whirl of events, and acts were constantly committed, which, in the light of a calmer day, seem the acts of madmen.

New Orleans, in possession of the Federals, had quieted down to a certain extent, but the country parishes were in a ferment, occupied as they were in turn by Confederate and Northern troops. The ravages of irresponsible, plundering bands had become so terrible in some of the Western parishes that, at the urgent invitation of Judge Maxwell, who was a distant relative of mine, I took refuge with him at Boscabel, a plantation in the Red River Country.

This district, it is true, was occupied by Federal troops, but they were well disciplined, and committed no outrages. After the terrors and uncertainties of the "debatable ground," there was a comfortable feeling of security in finding ourselves within the lines and not in danger of capture. Several ladies, friends of Judge Maxwell, had collected at Boscabel, so our social life was far from dull.

Beautiful Adela Maxwell was our host's young daughter-in-law. She had only been married a week when her husband, who had enlisted in General Taylor's army, was compelled to leave her.

She was a lovely, irresponsible child—a spoiled one, too. At sixteen years of age, she had married Theo Maxwell, who was not then twenty. It was due to the recklessness so common at that period that the marriage of the young pair was sanctioned by the two families.

Theo was grave and thoughtful, beyond his years; brave, as were all the Maxwells, almost stern in his ideas of duty, and only weak where his beautiful little bride was concerned.

Most Southern women were brave and high-spirited, ready to make any sacrifice for a cause they considered sacred, but Adela had not a grain of patriotism in her soul. She did not care a straw which cause conquered, so that the war might end and Theo return home. Her standing grievance was that he had joined the army as a private, instead of marching forth in all the glory of a general's paraphernalia.

At times she would give way to a perfect passion of grief, and eat nothing for days. Then the mood would change, and she would be in the wildest spirits, laughing, singing, dancing. She reminded me of a butterfly once saw lighting on the rim of a cannon the moment before it was discharged.

One morning she burst in upon us in the breakfast-room in an irritable and impatient mood.

"I can't stand this!" she cried. "I never closed my eyes all night thinking of Theo. I can't eat, I can't sleep, and I shall die if Theo doesn't come home! I must see with my own eyes that he is alive and well."

"But how can you expect him to come?" cried Dora Maxwell, the judge's daughter, a sensible, spirited girl, who had not too much patience with her sister-in-law's childish ways. "He is a soldier, a private, too, and they are not allowed a furlough every time their wives happen to cry for them. With all this skirmishing going on around us, you

"Dora, you had better take your sister to her room and make her lie down," the judge said, gently. "Adela, my dear, you must try to control yourself. Remember that your tears will not bring your husband back one day sooner. You are only injuring your health and for Theo's sake you must take care of that."

After they left the room, the judge and I sat silent until the lamps were lighted. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, for we heard the hurried steps of a man on the long veranda in front of the house.

Then the door was violently thrown open and Theo stood before us. Theo pale, wild-eyed, and covered with dust. He looked in our faces strangely, inquiringly, and uttered a deep groan. His parched lips strove to speak but the words died in a gasp.

"My son! what is the matter?" cried the judge, taking his hand.

"Adela, my darling! Is she dead?" the son managed to articulate. "Am I too late?"

"Adela! Why, she is in perfect health—never has been ill. She was in this room five minutes ago."

The judge stopped suddenly, terrified by his son's look. He had grown ghastly pale, and sank into a chair.

He covered his face with his hands, shaking as if in an attack of ague. In a moment he controlled himself and tried to speak calmly. "Read that," he said, drawing a letter from his pocket, and handing it to his father, "and tell me if I could have stayed away?"

Months afterwards I read the letter. In it Adela told her husband she was dying and he must come to her immediately if he would see her alive, but, ill as she was, no one should write him but herself. If he loved her, come! The letter was written in faint, tremulous characters, as if the hand was too weak to hold the pen and her eyes too dim to see the lines.

Judge Maxwell's face was stern when he laid down the letter.

"It was an unjustifiable deceit," he said. "but you must try to forgive her. You must not let it embitter your visit."

"Father, do you not understand?" cried the young soldier. "I asked for permission to visit a dying wife, but the general positively refused. They expect a battle at Pleasant Hill, and not a man was allowed to leave. I came without permission."

"A deserter! you, Theo Maxwell!" cried the judge, looking stunned.

"Yes, a deserter on the eve of battle," Theo cried, with a bitter laugh. "I've done for myself now, father." There was a hurried step in the corridor, and in a moment Adela was in her husband's arms, crying and laughing hysterically.

"I heard your voice, darling," she cried. "Why hadn't I been called? Didn't I tell you all he should come back to me? And now I've got him! I've got him! I've got him!" her voice rising shrill and strained with excitement. "But what is the matter, Theo? Why do you look at me like that? What is the matter with you all?"

"The matter, madam," cried Judge Maxwell, sternly, "is disgrace to my son and your husband. By your falsehoods you brought him from his post—made him a deserter. Do you know what that means. A disgraceful death! Yes, that is what you have brought upon the man you professed to love."

He got no further, for Adela's head fell back on her husband's shoulder in merciful unconsciousness. He strained her to his bosom and pressed a kiss upon her white lips.

"Dora, take her to her room," he said,

"Thank God!" sobbed Dora, "he was spared the ignominious fate of a deserter. I think he wanted to be killed."

Adela's grief at first was violent. She soon returned to her father's house. In a few months I saw her there as lovely, as irresponsible and as gay as if she had not caused the disgrace and death of the man who had loved her more than his duty.

MARIE B. WILLIAMS.

IN A GOSSIPY VEIN.

John Powers, of Middletown, N. Y., aged eleven, has become a raving maniac from the effects of cigarette smoking.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" believes that no tariff bill will pass the House this session.

Orders have been issued on the Pennsylvania railroad that no freight, except perishable, shall run in future on Sundays.

The people of Missouri on Monday voted on a constitutional amendment, giving the Legislature power to establish lotteries.

Many members of the Viennese aristocracy have been swindled in buying brass filings for Russian gold dust.

It is alleged that the Ameer of Afghanistan is beheading 300 persons daily for interfering with frontier traffic.

One American manufacturer of baseball employs 500 hands and keeps 40,000 dozen balls in stock.

A diamond of wonderful purity, weighing 240 carats, was found at the Jagersfontein mine in South Africa on Christmas Day.

The greyhound Happy Hirondeille is thought to be the best dog seen in England since the memorable wonders Master McGrath and Coomassie.

Pews in the big churches in New York have averaged ten per cent. higher this year in the re renting. "Salvation is free," but fashionable religion comes higher.

"I have an account of a big landslide," said the new reporter. "What head shall I put it under?" "Put it under the 'Real Estate Transfers,'" replied the Snake Editor.

Colonel Pevtsoff is about to start to take up the exploration of Thibet, in which Prjevalski lost his life. Joseph Martin, a Frenchman, will soon attempt to enter Thibet from the side of Pekin.

There are not over 100 men in England who follow the Prince of Wales in any fashion of dress. Indeed anything and everything is fashionable nowadays anywhere, and nobody is obliged to follow.

The gilded rooster on the tower of the First National Bank building in Portland, Me., is the same bird that served as a weather vane on the top of the old Portland Court House over one hundred years ago.

The New York "Herald" says: "The word 'pants' should be annihilated; every self-respecting person should insist on the use of 'trousers' instead." All right—when a dog gets warm he trousers.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the London Times, has resigned.

Rev. C. O. Johnston, late of Hamilton, has been invited to take charge of the Methodist Church at Calgary, N. W. T.

Many French anarchists have removed to Geneva, and their presence causes the an-

As it i

The ting of in thei quired serve i war ca of a n year, a news f strong, to on was de coast c attend brave i fronte maider were o a suffic his pro could e the gir tation first at counte British were le and the vill series brave l before tribe a ethics pastim but it i part of death i is unlun ago the pute b village the oth vantag anced l the rivi to live

Thrill

Chie Port G Wash. twelve vessel v sea bre lash th being i prevent as each seamen but we hundre officers the fore The aft rafts, o The ve and ef ashore. fell ou ashore i By 1 Gibbs, six hou provisic near b the sec and se

their wives happen to cry for them. With all this skirmishing going on around us, you surely don't think there's any chance of his getting off? I do wish, Adela, you would try to be reasonable—for Theo's sake, if for no other reason."

"Look at Mrs. Rogers," she continued. "Her husband is in constant peril, and see how brave and cheerful she is! She says that is the only way in which she can imitate him."

"Don't talk to me of Mrs. Rogers!" Adela looked like a small fury. "Do you pretend to compare my love for Theo with hers for her husband? Easy enough to be quiet when she doesn't care a picayune for him! Didn't she actually hurry him off last week, when he hadn't been with her for more than an hour? Don't compare us, and set that cold-hearted thing up as my model!"

"I don't compare you," Dora said, dryly. "Mrs. Rogers is utterly unselfish, a noble woman, to whom the honor of her husband is as dear as his life. She hurried him off, because she knew if he waited until daylight his risk of being made a prisoner would be great. Besides, he had promised his captain to be back that night, and he was in honor bound to keep his word."

Adela burst into a flood of angry tears. "Honor! Honor!" she repeated, petulantly. "I just hate the word! Honor made Theo join the army, and leave me here to be wretched! Honor keeps him away! Some day honor is going to leave him on the battlefield, with a bullet in his heart. What will it do for me, if I lose him, I'd like to know? Nobody here feels for me. Nobody loves Theo as I do!"

She hurried from the room, but stopped on the threshold and turned her pretty, tear-stained face to us.

"Theo shall come back to me, in spite of you all!" she cried.

Dora sighed deeply as the door closed behind Adela. "Poor Theo!" she said, softly. "He always seemed to feel such a contempt for silly women! Yet that girl can make him do anything!"

"She is such a child!" I interposed.

"Yes, and that makes her so unfit to be a wife. We are going to have an opportunity of sending letters through the lines to-day, and heaven only knows what Adela will write to her husband! Enough to make him wretched, I dare say, for she won't spare him a tear of hers. He'll fancy her pining to death, and before night, I dare say, she'll be laughing and singing."

But for once Dora was mistaken. Adela complained of a violent headache, and after writing her letter went to bed, and did not make her appearance until late the next day. Then she wore a subdued, rather frightened look, not natural to her. She appeared like a mischievous child who had done something naughty, and was afraid of being found out.

For the next two following days she was in a state of perpetual excitement almost hysterical. She would rush from door to window, or to any place which commanded a view of the long front avenue. At any unexpected sound she would spring up, and listen breathlessly, and then sink back in her seat with a sigh.

"I am afraid our little girl is getting nervous," said Judge Maxwell on the second evening, putting his arm affectionately around her. "Come, it won't do when Theo returns, for him to find a wife with her nerves unstrung. The women of our family were as brave as the men, and I can't have a Maxwell a coward."

"But I'm not an out and out Maxwell," she answered with an hysterical laugh; "and I'm an awful coward. Oh, why don't Theo come home!" This was followed by a violent burst of tears, and she wrung her hands as if in despair.

lips.

"Dora, take her to her room," he said, "Be gentle with her for my sake, sister. She is only a child and did not know what she was doing. I must get away from here before she revives." He tightened his belt and pulled his cap over his eyes.

The old judge laid a trembling hand on his son's arm.

"Theo, my son," he said, tremulously, "don't go back! There is a squadron of Northern soldiers camped just back here in Miller's field. You can be taken prisoner by them you know, and you'll be safe from, from—"

He stammered and choked. "I understand you, father," Theo said, quietly. "You mean if I am taken prisoner I will escape a deserter's fate. It would add cowardice to desertion. No, sir, I will get back the soonest I can, and bear my fate as your son should. I had to run a cordon of Federal troops coming here, and I fear it will be hard work getting back through the lines."

"But General Taylor is my friend," The old man's speech was growing inarticulate. "I will write to him, I will go to him. He must listen to me. No court martial could condemn you under such circumstances."

Theo smiled sadly.

"I hope for little leniency. I left on the eve of a battle, you must remember. Farewell, father! Be kind to my poor little wife. Dora, don't unman me." She was clinging to him and sobbing convulsively. "If you love me you will go back to Adela. Do not tell her what may happen to me. I leave her to you all as a sacred charge," he added, solemnly, and before any one answered had gone.

"I will go myself," stammered the judge, trying to rise from his seat. I will explain to General Taylor. My boy shall not be sacrificed." A convulsion passed over his face, his feet refused to support him and he sank back in the chair.

We knew well what was the matter. A year before he had an attack of paralysis, a slight one, and his old enemy had him once more in its relentless grip. For three days and nights we watched beside him until the end came.

A week afterward our cruel suspense as to Theo's fate was over. In trying to pass the Federal pickets he had been shot.

Many French anarchists have removed to Geneva, and their presence causes the authorities considerable uneasiness.

Mr. Robt. Johnson, B. A., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, has accepted the call from St. Andrew's church, Lindsay.

Mr. Meier, the founder and manager of the North German Lloyds steamship line, is dead.

It is stated that Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, will represent his Government in the Samoan conference.

The weaving departments of 50 mills at Fall River are practically closed and 6,000 weavers are idle.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncefote as British Minister to the United States.

A boiler in the Cleveland rolling mills exploded, killing two men and injuring a number of others.

Miss Eliza Prosser, of 100 Manning avenue, Toronto, was struck by the C. P. R. express at West Toronto Junction and instantly killed.

Albert Wilson shot and killed Miss Sarah Marshall near Watford, because she declined to accept his escort.

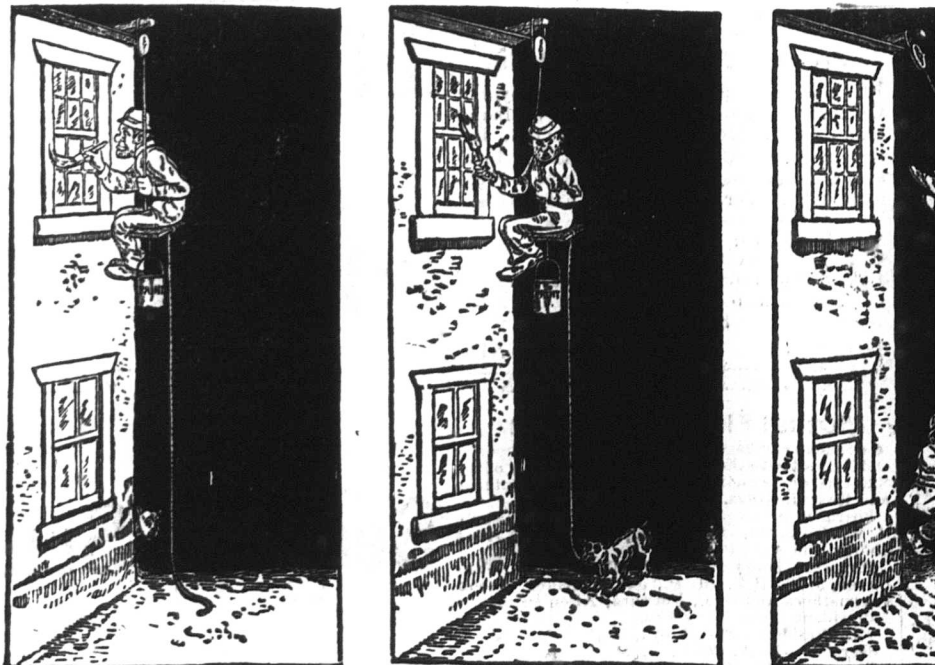
A landlord of county Clare named Creagh, and his sister were shot at on Sunday by unknown parties. Both were hit, the lady's nose being shot off.

The completion of the C. P. R. through St John, N. B., is to be celebrated by a great display, in which athletic games will have a prominent part.

The St. Clair River Open.

SARNIA, March 14.—Navigation is now open the whole length of the St. Clair river. The American passenger steamer Mary, of the river line, left Port Huron at five o'clock Saturday afternoon for Algonac and way ports, and will continue to make her daily trips, leaving Port Huron at 3.30 p.m.

There is a National Foot Path Protection Society in England. Its object is to resist attempted encroachments on footpaths roadside land. It has fifteen branches and a membership of several thousand.



The Elevated Painter and the Coward

HEAD HUNTING.

As it is Practiced Among New Guinea Savages.

The bad habit some savages have of cutting off the heads of any strangers who fall in their way simply because heads are required to adorn their sacred houses or to serve in the dedicatory exercises of their war canoes, has tragically ended the careers of a number of white men within the past year, says the Boston "Herald." The latest news from New Guinea is that Mr. Armstrong, an Englishman, was recently lured to one of the coast islands, where he was decapitated and his head sent to the coast chiefs as proofs that the islanders were attending to business. About a year ago a brave in one of the wild tribes on the Indian frontier was not permitted to wed the maiden of his choice, because her relatives were of the opinion that he had not acquired a sufficient number of heads to demonstrate his prowess. It was agreed that when he could show two more heads he might have the girl, and so he sallied forth to win reputation and a bride. It happened that the first strangers the brave and his party encountered were Lieutenant Stewart of the British army and his small escort, who were led into an ambush and slaughtered, and their heads taken back in triumph to the village. This was the cap sheaf of a series of head-hunting outrages, and the brave had not long enjoyed his honey-moon before an Indian expedition fell upon the tribe and gave it some new views on the ethics of head-hunting. This favourite pastime has flourished greatly at Borneo, but it is now in a bad way in the British part of that island, where the penalty of death is visited upon every headhunter who is unlucky enough to be caught. A while ago the British authorities, in settling a dispute between two tribes, found that one village persisted in head-hunting because the other fellows had three heads the advantage of them. The accounts were balanced by a small supply of trade goods, and the rival head-hunters promised thereafter to live in amity.

LOST AT SEA.

Thrilling Experience of the Crew of the British Bark Port Gordon.

Chief Officer Smith of the British bark Port Gordon, has arrived at Port Townsend, Wash. Ter., on the tug Sea Lion, with twelve of the crew. He reports that the vessel was lost at 5 a. m. on Feb. 27 by the sea breaking over her, the men having to lash themselves in the rigging to prevent being washed overboard. The heavy sea prevented the men from lowering the boats, as each was crushed when launched. Two seamen attempted to swim ashore with lines, but were lost. The vessel grounded one hundred fathoms from the shore. The officers and crew remained in the rigging all the forenoon waiting for the sea to subside. The after house was torn away and made into rafts, on which four of the seamen got ashore. The vessel had a rope secure to the shore and efforts were made to get the men ashore. The steward and cook accidentally fell out of the basket and were washed ashore and died shortly afterward.

By night everybody excepting Capt. Gibbs, who remained on the wreck thirty-six hours, had got ashore. No clothing or provisions were saved. An Indian village near by supplied the men with food. On the second day the Captain swam ashore, and sent word to Cape Flattery for assistance. The first officer and nine men commenced the journey to Cape Flattery, and

Sikkim and Suakin.

Sikkim and Suakin both threaten to give the British forces and their allies more trouble in the immediate future. The Mahdi is about to send reinforcements to Osman Digna for a new attack on the English lines, while the refusal of the Tibetans to make any concessions to the Indian Government seems to render another campaign among the Himalayas necessary for the coming season. Again, the dangerous impetuosity of the Ameer of Afghanistan needs to be restrained. Flushed with his defeat of Ishak Khan, he proposes, it is said, to take steps against Russia as the suspected instigator of Ishak. This imprudence England would have to restrain, since, however well pleased with the Ameer's fidelity to her, she could not permit him to go beyond his frontier and thereby give Russia an excuse for driving him back and crossing in her turn. Altogether, if the bursting of that "thunder cloud" which the British Secretary of War sees gathering over Europe should not come to pass during the present year, there will yet be some play of distant heat lightning for the British War Office to watch.—(N. Y. Times.)

The Glory of War Departing.

The Philadelphia "Press" says:—The new English drill book just adopted for the use of the army cuts the space given to company drill to one-half its old space and expands the pages devoted to tactics to thrice the old number. The mechanical wheeling of companies on whose perfection our militia companies pride themselves is left out altogether. So are the movements for counter-marching. The drill is greatly simplified. The figures and movements which make so fine a show on the parade ground and are so useless in battle are omitted. For the long, straight wheel, the rigid line, volley firing, counter-marching, and all the intricate drill to which so much time is given by our national guard, there is substituted a loose order in which the fire is maintained by the independent action of a cloud of skirmishers, and the company officers are occupied in feeding this skirmish line from the rear and keeping the company in hand over a wide area, not by command, but by the intelligent co-operation of the men.

Drew His Gun.

TORONTO, March 18.—Detective Black arrested Laywood Romain, a colored man living at 164 Centre street, and a porter at the Queen's hotel, charged with having shot at Henry Harris, another colored man on Centre street, early the other morning while returning from a dance. It is stated that Romain and his sister were walking together on their way home when Harris attempted to take the girl away from him. Some hot words ensued and Romain drew a revolver and fired. The bullet fortunately flew wide of the mark and Romain fled without waiting to try a second shot. When taken to police headquarters he denied having fired at Harris, but alleges that his life was threatened if he would not allow his sister to go with Harris.

Calling Out the Militia.

Ottawa, March 21.—A good deal of discussion is being indulged in by the military members of the House relative to the proposal to require a deposit sufficient to defray for eight days the expenses and allowances of militia called out upon requisition in case of a riot or disturbance. A difficulty is foreseen in securing from a municipal corporation the ne-

Legal Calls.

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WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS
OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR
ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND
CANNOT HARM THE MOST
DELICATE CHILD

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R. House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital, Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office In the Downey residence, between Mr. W. Pryun's and the late residence of Dr. Clark, John street, Napanee.

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STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Boilers made to order. Also all kinds Machinery repaired on the short notice. Remember the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner Adelaide and Bridge Streets.

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BURDOCK
PILLS
SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC

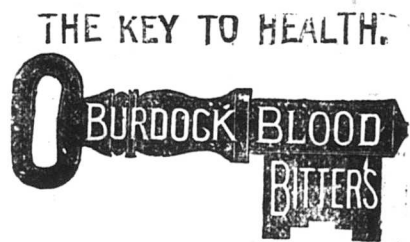
the second day the Captain swam ashore, and sent word to Cape Flattery for assistance. The first officer and nine men commenced the journey to Cape Flattery, and signalled the tug Sea Lion, and arrived here. Four dead members of the crew were buried next day by the Indians. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Went Home in Her Stockings.

A lady who visited Hooley's Theatre the other evening suffered through the first act of the play with exceedingly tight shoes. When the curtain fell she confided her sufferings to her husband, and he suggested that she slyly remove her shoes till the performance was over. This she did, and the consequent relief afforded her allowed her a proper enjoyment of the other act. When the curtain went down for the last time she discovered to her horror that her feet had so swollen in the warm atmosphere of the house that she could not get the tight shoes even on her toes. As they had only to walk to the Tremont House, and as the lady had on black stockings, her husband told her to do the shoes up in her programme and walk along as though nothing had happened. This she did, and they started to move out slowly with the crowd. The lady walked along comfortably until near the door, when she suddenly began to jump and cavort around as though mad. Her stockinged feet had struck an exceedingly warm register, and the heat had curled her feet out of shape during her brief sojourn on it. When she struck the stone sidewalk outside a chill replaced the feverish feeling, and when she reached the Tremont she swore never to wear tight shoes to the theatre again.—[Chicago Herald.]

penses and allowances of militia called out upon requisition in case of a riot or disturbance. A difficulty is foreseen in securing from a municipal corporation the necessary amount for the militia in case of riot, when the members of the council might be adherents of either one side or the other in the disturbance. It is thought but right that the municipalities should pay for the support of the militia, but it is thought some better way of ensuring the calling out of the troops could be devised than that suggested by the officials of the Militia Department.

THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHOLERA AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

J. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

NAPANEE, TAMWORTH AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. NAPANEE VALLEY LINE.

Time Table, No. 14. In Effect Oct. 29, 1888.

ASTERN STANDARD

TRAINS GOING NORTH

STATIONS.	No. 2. No. 4	
	A. M.	P. M.
Napanee.....Leave	10 45	5 05
Napanee Mills....."	11 00	5 20
Newburgh....."	11 07	5 27
Thompson's Mills*....."	11 15	5 35
Camden East....."	11 20	5 40
Yarker....."	11 35	5 55
Colebrook*....."	11 38	5 58
Galbraith Road....."	11 42	6 02
Varty Lake* (Excursion Ground)		
Moscow....."	11 50	6 10
Mudlake Bridge*....."	11 58	6 18
Enterprise....."	12 05	6 25
Wilson's Crossing*....."	12 15	6 35
Tamworth.....Arrive	12 25	6 45

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	No. 1. No. 3.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Tamworth.....Leave	7 00	2 15
Wilson's Crossing*....."	7 15	2 30
Enterprise....."	7 20	2 35
Mudlake Bridge*....."	7 27	2 42
Moscow....."	7 35	3 00
Varty Lake (Excursion Ground)		
Galbraith Road....."	7 45	3 10
Colebrook*....."	7 48	3 12
Yarker....."	7 50	3 15
Camden East....."	8 05	3 30
Thompson's Mills*....."	8 10	3 35
Newburgh....."	8 15	3 43
Napanee Mills....."	8 25	3 50
Napanee.....Arrive.	8 40	4 05

STAGE CONNECTIONS.—Camden East for Centerville and Desmond, Yarker for Petworth Enterprise for Bellrock & Verona, Tamworth for Erinsville daily, and for Arden tri-weekly. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, upon arrival of No. 2 train.

Stop only when passengers at or for. The Conductor will collect FIVE CENTS extra from all not supplied with a ticket excepting those who get on at a Flag Station. No Return Tickets issued on the train.

This Time Table shows the times at which the trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations; but, as the punctuality of trains depends on connection with other lines, the arrivals and departures at the time stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for delay or any inconvenience arising therefrom.

R. O. CARTER, H. B. SHERWOOD, E. W. RATHBURN. Asst. Gen. Man. Superintendent, Gen. Man.



er and the Playful Dog.

HEALTH.

About Eating.

The first organ that nature made for a living creature was a stomach. It is the most important to-day, after many thousands of years, and after the evolution of many other organs. But it is that one part of the body which we persist in neglecting or destroying; and just where nature began to build we begin to pull down. The possession of a good digestive organ is really more important than good eyes and ears, and even more than a large brain; for the relation of the nerves of nutrition are as intimate with the other parts of the body as are the blood vessels. If the stomach be disordered the thinking and recollecting apparatus is also disordered, and the unseating of clear vision and good hearing is as liable to be from bad nutrition as from local causes. So it comes about that the first lesson of education is how to eat and not how to think; how to warm up and run the organism and not clog it, rather than how to think; for if there be no hindrances or interferences the brain is sure to do good thinking and plenty of it. Nine-tenths of scholarship is wasted owing to indigestion. Many fine brains are rendered useless by a dyspeptic stomach. There is no getting around this. If you want to do good head-work you must digest suitable food to nourish the brain—enough of it, and not too much. This is exactly the reverse of the common practice, because we have not got over the old celibate and ascetic idea that the mind is somehow higher and better than the body, and can despise it. A college is the paradise of ignorance and stupidity on all matters pertaining to the stomach. Brains are supposed to have the entire control and alone to be worthy of consideration. The object of the whole curriculum is to culture heads; and the result is, the foundation of good head-work becomes impossible. Four out of five graduates are permanently disabled from doing their level best in the world, while the coarsest fellows in life outstrip the finer because they have better stomachs. We need a University of the Stomach, with a full set of professors of nutrition, digestion, assimilation and waste, as well as of general physiology, anatomy and general biology. Better yet, each college and every common school in the land should teach how to take care of the body and how to save the stomach.

It is hardly possible to use language in such a manner as to place this matter before the people so distinctly and emphatically that they can not mistake its full import. To establish and maintain a sound digestion is not only a duty, but the foundation of all duties. It is our greatest need, and the lack of it our greatest disaster. We are hurrying civilization into degeneration, not by overworked brains, but by badly worked stomachs. The bottom of not only dyspepsia, but of insomnia, of hysteria, paralysis and apoplexy is bad eating. Few people really know or care what they eat if it gives no immediate distress. They bolt their food while reading the morning papers, which is no better than loading a wagon with a pitchfork, hay or turnips as it happens. When the headache follows there is a resort to drugs or alcohol. Others know a deal too much what they eat and drink and are simply desirous of the immediate pleasures of appetite. In either case the very center of the system, the basis of all life and activity is assailed and destroyed. So far has this one and so widespread is the mischief that civilization affords a very few who can successfully endure the demands and needs of business and culture.

The amount of food devoured is immense. We are treated as demands on the

and next to this I believe very ripe currants to be invaluable.

Rules for diet are as common as snow-flakes. It is impossible, however, for one to prescribe absolutely for another. The physician is never more severely taxed than when called on to resuscitate an enfeebled stomach. Vegetarians, Grahamites and a thousand other ites have their nostrums and prescribe with great confidence. The real necessity is to discover some preventive rather than a cure. Some one has said that dyspepsia is killing more people than rum. It certainly is undermining the national constitution and therewith the national character, quite as fast as drunkenness. Intemperance is altogether the same vice whether it affects food or drink. Horace Mann sounded the note of warning to young men forty years ago in his famous lectures. They should be reprinted and reread. "No glutton or dyspeptic can stand up alongside a man with a sound stomach and clear head." "Nature abhors two things—a vacuum and a foul stomach." Whoever fails to eat wisely carries decay in his stomach. His breath is the smoke of the charnel house. Every faculty of mind and every function of body are affected, and degeneration is the result.

The most unpleasant feature of this intemperance of eating is that it is quite as easily added to heredity as the intemperance of drinking. We have to suffer for the sins of diet of our grandfathers. I have often been able to trace the ancestral blunders of my patients. The grandmother of one was an extravagant lover of tea and condiment. A stout, hale old lady, it was enough for her to know that she was not herself suffering dire consequences for her habits. The daughter was born with an irritable stomach, and suffered more or less all her life with nervous ills, but she adhered to the same diet as her mother. The next generation is now on the field, suffering the full measure of consequences of actions for which it is not personally responsible. Can the natural selfishness of human nature be overcome sufficiently to reverse this tendency, and make it a law that each generation shall have a little better chance than the last? If I am not mistaken, it can be so reversed, and there are pretty sure signs that our next generation will show the change. The boys and girls who in ten years will constitute the working world will have firmer nerves and better digestion, with more common sense habits than we have had.

M. MAURICE, M. D.

The Value of Peanuts.

In the Northern States we know little of the peanut except as the chief luxury of the circus and the oal-ground, where the cheerful cry of "Peanuts, five a bag!" salutes the ear on every side, and where boys sit, like the sailor's wife in Macbeth, "and munch and munch and munch." At the South they are more important. Farmers in that genial clime plant them among the corn, as well as in the fields by themselves, and in the fall, when the corn is gathered, they turn all their pigs loose among the peanut vines to dig and eat.

The pigs root and grow fat. The field furnishes both food an exercise. The animals enjoy life to the utmost of their capacity, and, when Christmas comes, render to their owners, in return for the six weeks' banquet, a year's supply of excellent pork.

The peanut has other virtues. During the war, when the Southern farmers had to send all the corn they could spare to the army, they went far more extensively than ever before into the cultivation of substitutes, and then the peanut became a really valuable crop.

Besides nourishing pigs and chickens, and thus saving corn, it was found to be of nutritive power as human food, particularly

THE CANADIAN MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eight annual meeting of "The Canadian Mutual Aid Association" was held at the company's office, 10 King street east, Toronto, on Thursday, 24 inst., a good representative gathering being present.

The President, Mr. William Rennie, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of the policy holders present, and was also specially pleased to see the number of the active agents of the Company present. Great success, he said, had been the experience of the past year. Although steady progress had marked the work of the Association from its organization, yet the past year far exceeded its predecessors in the volume of new business. He attributed this to the growing popularity of the assessment system of the insurance and more especially to the equitable and popular plan of our Company. We issued during the year 1888, new and renewed policies, 1,508, representing insurance to the amount of \$2,306,000; the total number of policies now in force being 4,393, representing a total insurance of \$9,017,000. In Reserve Fund there is now in the credit of policy-holders about \$40,000. During the past year there was paid out to beneficiaries to the large sum of \$88,776. This system of insurance, he said, evidently filled a long felt want, giving, as it did insurance at such rates as were within the reach of the people who most needed such protection. Our Company aimed, not alone at CHEAP INSURANCE, but rather RELIABLE INSURANCE at REASONABLE COST, and our success is the best evidence of the wisdom of our plan of insurance.

The manager, Mr. Wm. Pemberton Page, was then called upon to read the Directors' Report. The following is condensed from the financial statement:

Assets.	
Reserve Funds, (Mortgages).....	\$34,890 00
Cash in Bank and due.....	\$9 817 02
Interest due and accrued.....	1,072 13
Amount due from members on assessment to be made for claims accepted.....	20,400 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	366 77
Total assets.....	\$66,045 92
Liabilities.	
Claims for death losses — Adjusted but not due.....	\$25,000 00
Due on account of general expenses.....	2,123 80
Total liability.....	\$27,123 80
Surplus to credit of policy holders.....	38,917 00
(Assets in excess of liabilities)	
Income.	
Collected on assessments for the year, annual dues, &c.....	\$123,536 68
Interest.....	1,944 44
	\$125,481 12
Amount on hand at beginning of year.....	1,887 45
Total income.....	\$127,368 57
Expenditure.	
Cash paid for death and disability losses.....	\$88,776 25
Legal expenses.....	130 33
	\$88,906 58
Commissions to agents.....	\$13,430 13
Cash paid for salaries and other expenses of officials, including general agents.....	7,254 00
Other expenses.....	3,511 15
	\$24,195 28
Postage, printing, etc.....	8,953 77
Total expenditure.....	\$117,055 63
Amount of cash on hand (including amount carried "Reserve and Disbursement Fund").....	10,312 94
Total.....	\$127,368 57

AUDITORS' REPORT

ation anorus a very few who can successfully endure the demands and needs of business and culture.

The amount of food devoured is immense.

We are able to demand or the growing. Growth and repair are two demands in early life, and repair alone is the requirement of our later years, and these require no such engorgements of food as are indulged in by the masses. The heat of the body must always be sustained at nearly 100 degrees. In summer we have only to combat a few degrees of lower temperature; but in winter by food and clothing, we must raise the body heat from zero outside of us to 100 degrees above zero inside of us. It plainly will not do to eat in summer as we do in winter, as much, or of the same kind of food—if we consider heat alone. But in summer we live, as a rule, more active lives and pass off superfluous heat with great ease and rapidity, while the surface of this body is cooled by perspiration. Besides, in winter we live, on the average, far more sedentary lives, rendering it much more difficult to get rid of superfluous food. It is probable that most people digest and assimilate and dispose of waste so much better in the warm season that they eat more than in winter—and ought to do so. The kind of foods used should, however, be very unlike. It is almost impossible in summer to eat too much of ripe fruits, while of meats very few care to eat in large amounts.

There is a remarkable revolution going on in this matter of diet. Twenty-five years ago the consumption of fruit per capita in the United States could not have exceeded one-half the present consumption, for the simple reason that it was not procurable. The increased growth of small fruits is enormous, but the demand is said to fully keep up with the supply. Thousands of additional acres are planted to berries each season, but there is no glut on the market. Fifty years ago a strawberry garden was almost unknown, and there were no cultivated raspberries ever seen in market. Residents of cities rarely ever enjoyed a dish of berries of any sort. Now our farmers consider their homes incomplete without a good berry garden, while the vegetable garden is less thought of and cared for. One of the most wholesome of all foods is the grape. The enormous increase in its cultivation is to be welcomed by all who desire to see a healthy people.

It is one of those fruits that can be indulged in almost without limit. A surfeit of grapes is hardly a possibility. Thousands of tons are now consumed where one ton was eaten thirty years ago.

It is hardly possible to use too much fruit as food. While it certainly is injurious to be always eating of anything, even apples and peaches and grapes, yet at regular hours an honest stomach not only craves a large supply of fruit, but uses it for the health of the whole system. Most fruits, however, are best in their season, and often injurious out of season. The seeds of canned berries are very often troublesome or positively dangerous. Eaten in the fresh state one by one they are all right in summer, but in the cooked or semi-cooked state they are liable to clog the system. Again a few fruits are poisonous to special organisms. Many persons can not eat strawberries. I know one who can not eat an orange without severe suffering and almost convulsions. Red raspberries in one case only I have found to be severely injurious, while black raspberries are often rejected unnecessarily by those who like them. Grapes I have never known to be injurious to any one, if seeds and skins are rejected. We should eat more oranges. The lemon is also of prime value, although the acid should be weakened for most stomachs. For my own health I prefer the sour cherry when quite ripe to all other fruits, the grape excepted.

tutes, and then the peanut became a really valuable crop.

Besides nourishing pigs and chickens, and thus saving corn, it was found to be of nutritive power as human food, particularly when eaten with a little syrup made from the juice of the watermelon. Some wise Southern women learned how to make peanut candy from peanuts and watermelon syrup. The children liked it very much; their mothers found it tolerable, and as to the colored people in the South, they would eat almost anything short of brickbats if it was covered with sweet syrup.

The peanut had another use during the war. As kerosene and whale oil could not be obtained, the women were driven to their wits' end to procure the means of lighting their houses. Among other substitutes, the oil compressed from peanuts was found to be useful. Like other nuts, it contains much oil—more than we should suppose, one nut furnishing several drops.

Perhaps, however, we ought not to call it a nut, since it grows in the ground like a vegetable. The southern people call it by several names, ground pea, ground nut, pindar, peanut and goober, the last name being probably of African origin.

It grows abundantly on the coast of Africa, whence vast quantities are conveyed to Europe, and this name may have been brought from that continent by our negroes. In Alabama, goober is still the common name for the peanut.

Rev. Dr. Parker on the Present and Future.

Dr. Parker is convinced that the whole situation of religion in England needs radical revision. He believes that the Established Church is doing infinitely more harm than good, that the Book of Common Prayer is full of Popery and that the High Churchman is the only consistent interpreter of its teachings. On the other hand, Nonconformists, split up into so many sections, are expending their time and energy in tearing and devouring one another. Their training of men for the ministry is, he says, in seven cases out of ten a simple mockery. Instead of committing the whole Bible to memory and making themselves acquainted with the toiling and starving people around them, they are made to study the Council of Chalcedon, the Filioque controversy, the views of Apollonaris, Satellius and Arius, with various tomfooleries that pass under the elastic name of philosophy. He would have the various Nonconformists concentrate their forces, shut up all their colleges but two or three, and try to get for their ministers something like a genuine and practical education, which would help instead of hindering them in their after life work.

All this may be rather strongly put, as is Dr. Parker's way in many cases, but there is a vast deal of truth in it all the same for this as for the other side of the Atlantic.

Amount of cash on hand (including amount carried to Reserve and Disbursement Fund.)	10,812 94
Total	\$127,368 57

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

GENTLEMEN,—We have carefully audited the books and accounts of your Company, and compared vouchers with expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and have found them correct. We have also had free access to all bonds, mortgages and other securities held by the Company, and have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy as shown in the Directors' report.

We find \$23,000 of the funds (Reserve and Disbursement) invested at 6 per cent. \$11,390 at 7 per cent. and all deposits in banks are drawing 4 per cent.

We would also express our approval of the very satisfactory manner in which we find the affairs of the Company.

JOHN PETERS, Hastings, } Auditors.
JOHN WALES, Oakville, }
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1889.

A Starved Life.

I recall the child who used to come home from his playfellows' houses, bright with chrysanthemums, and watched by some dignified, devoted dog, when the tail of the pet bird rang out between the games, and entering, his own staid, well-kept home, ask piteously of his mother, "Why can't we have flowers and birds like other folks?" "They are too much care," was always the answer, and the poor little life grew up starved for want of pretty things, a cross, unlovely child and youth. When means came to his hands, however, to spend for his naturally good tastes, the change was notable in his looks and disposition. The soured face reflected something of the beauty with which he surrounded himself, the arch of the brow lifted, the eye beamed and expanded, graciousness taking the place of dissatisfaction.

You can not put human nature under continual strain and denial, to have any health or beauty from it—least of all in a child. Hamper children, cross their personal likings only when imperative. If possible, make their likings your own, so far that you cross your own pleasure in crossing theirs, and let them see that you do. If the girl sets her heart on a blue and gold long-fellow edition in place of the white vellum you prefer, grant her choice graciously, and let the boy wear high-colored neckties in his teens, when crude color delights his untamed eye. They will get over these inaccuracies of taste soon, but they will not get over their confidence in the love that was indulgent of their whims.

Parents miss a fast link to a child's heart when by preoccupation or carelessness they lose the chance of sheltering him from fright and griefs. Children suffer terribly from imaginary fears when alone or in the dark, and the cruelty which laughs at them, or turns them over to their terrors unfeeling, is never forgotten. Never to show them anything frightful, in nature or art, should be of one of the cannons of a family. The way their fancy reduplicates anything horrifying is akin to delirium.

A Single Trial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

Is any "Flower Born to Blush Unseen"? The old wives tell us "that blushing is virtue's livery." But, alas! to many a maiden, whose soul is purity itself, has been denied the gracious privilege of wearing the delicate crimson; and all because her skin is covered with blotches, pimples, yellow "liver spots," and other discolorations. Who can tell how such a maiden loathes the very sight of herself, or who shall intrude upon her as she weeps bitter tears over her uncomely appearance? Thrice unhappy she, if by the use of cosmetics, she shall seek to hide her wretched complexion. But if she will use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to regulate the liver and purify the blood of all poisonous humors, she will find that her "flush shall come again like unto the flesh of a little child." It cures scrofula, tetter, salt-rheum, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and all skin diseases. Druggists.

The grocer's right of weigh is of one the most important adjuncts of his business.

The Fastest Time on Record, in the direction of the nearest drug store, is not too fast for any person to make who is troubled with constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or sick headache, and is, therefore, in need of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Gentle and effective; one a dose.

It was a fly that fell into the cake dough that was carried along with the popular currant.

100,000 People Perish.

More than 100,000 persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, 50 cents.

The Hamburg *Nachrichton* says Count Herbert Bismarck will never become Chancellor.

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

The American aborigines had none of your modern tools, but they were familiar with the Indian file.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor :-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Resp'y, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 164 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

A. P. 441.

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It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.

It is wonderful as a flesh producer.

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IRON AND STEEL BOILERS ANY SIZE.

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Parties wishing to purchase improved Manitoba Farms, from 80 acres upwards, with immediate possession, call or write to **G. I. MAULSON, McArthur's Block, Main st., Winnipeg.** Information furnished free of charge, and settlers assisted in making selection.

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AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.



We are children who cheerfully join in the chorus When Breadmaker's Yeast is the subject before us—
Mamma tried all the rest,
So she knows it's the best,
'Cause her bread is the whitest, her buns are the
And we eat all the pancakes she dare set before us.
BUY THE BREADMAKER'S YEAST. PRICE 5 CENTS.

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RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST

and may be sent by mail to any Post Office in Canada. New Illustrated Catalogue now ready, containing Description and Prices of the choicest **FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS** Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada.

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Their handsome Illustrated Catalogue, with a beautiful lithographed page of flowers, mailed FREE to all intending purchasers on application by postcard. *Send for it to-day; IT WILL PAY YOU.* Tells all about new varieties of Seeds, Bulbs, Vines, Roses, &c., and how to grow them.

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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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It is a perfect Emulsion, does not
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It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consump-
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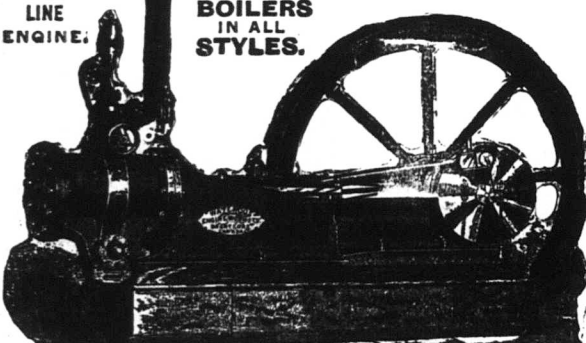
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PREVENTION and CURE :
If You Are Strong and Well **If You are Sick**
Try and keep so by supplying your system with **Strong Nourishment** that will enrich the blood and build up every part of the body, **Flesh, Muscle and Bone,** and fortify you against the attacks of disease.
Your case demands food that in the smallest bulk contains **POWERFUL NUTRITION** that can be **EASILY DIGESTED** by the weakest stomach.
The Food that will supply both these demands is
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,
THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

Economy, Equity, Stability.

The Ontario Mutual Life,

ESTABLISHED 1870

Assurances in force, Jan. 1st, 1889.....	\$12,041,914 00
New Assurances written in 1888.....	2,518,650 00
Cash Income for 1888.....	393,074 00
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1888.....	1,313,853 00
Liabilities, as per Government Valuation.....	1,223,516 00
SURPLUS,	\$90,337 00.

The New Business for January and February of this year is **MUCH GREATER** than was ever before written by the Company during the same months, while, with over \$12,000,000 on our books, the death losses have been only \$6,500 !
Wm. HENDRY, Manager **W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary**

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The Grandest Variety of Spring Styles!

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We have a bright, new store, filled with new goods, and intend to keep it so. We want every one interested in dry goods, from a paper of Pins to a S
BEST DRY GOODS HOUSE
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A Splendid No. 1 Western Flour

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The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1889

Marriage Licenses

Issued by Ogden Hinch at Cheapside, (application strictly private and confidential.) 22881y

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Front of Grammar School, Bridge Street, Napanee. 22881y

R H Peters.

Auctioneer, Commissioner, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, etc., Enterprise. 488-ly

Canfield Shorey.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses, 1589fm Camden East, Ont.

—Fresh salmon and white fish, only 10c. per lb at Bruton's.

—Grand bargains in every Department at Robinson & Co's.

—We regret to learn that the Rev. S. Card, of Almonte, has had to relinquish his pastoral duties on account of ill-health. His many friends in Napanee extend

—Robert Perry and Hugh Rankin went fox hunting yesterday afternoon.

—What! Fresh cod fish and fresh had-dock only 7c. per lb at Bruton's.

—Mrs. Albert Brown has purchased the brick residence of John Dickens, on Mill street, and will open a boarding house.

—The Anti-Scott party have opened committee rooms in the Campbell House block. The windows are coated with what looks like whitewash, but it will take more than whitewash to make such a committee room even appear respectable.

—Rev Mr. Chambers will on next Sabbath evening, present some lessons from one of our Lord's miracles, quite as relevant to the modern liquor traffic as that of Cana of Galilee. The public are cordially invited.

—The thoroughbred Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach stallions, being imported by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson are expected here to-day. They will be taken directly to the stables in the Brisco House yard where they can be inspected. It will pay farmers to inspect this stock. Adv.

—On Sunday evening Rev. E. N. Baker will deliver a sermon on the sixth com

THE DOWNEY CO'Y

FOOT CENTRE-ST.,

NAPANEE - ONTARIO.

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BANKRUPT SALE!

—OF—

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

WALL PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

Having purchased the stock of W. D. Madden, which was sold by auction on February 9th, and not intending to continue the business, I will offer the entire stock, comprising Pianos, Organs, School books, Wall Paper, Stationery, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

If you want bargains call early.

F. L. MADDEN.

159cm

- Try SPENCER'S tea, 4 lbs for \$1.
- The best hardwood bedstead for \$2.50. at GIBBARD'S.
- For that genuine English breakfast bacon you must go to H. R. SPENCER'S.
- You can buy a good hardwood sideboard at GIBBARD'S for 7.50 with glass back.
- GIBBARD has the cheapest parlor sets ever offered. You should see them.
- Rubber balls from 1 cent each. Nest Eggs, Marbles, Baskets, Mirrors, Toilet Soap. New supply of Pitchers, Cups and Saucers just arrived at Gallagher's.
- J. Gibbard & Son have just manufactured the finest hardwood bedroom sets ever produced in Canada for \$15 per set, consisting of bedstead, bureau and enclosed washstand. You should see them before buying.
- Dressmaking an art. Miss Allison, Dressmaker, at Robinson & Co's.
- The most delicious sugar cured hams at Spencer's.
- All bedroom sets sold by Gibbard & Son have good true looking-glasses. We use no cheap trash that makes your face look as though you had lost the best friend on earth.
- Be sure and call at Gallagher's, if you want to get new patterns in wall papers and ceiling decorations. The finest lot of new window shades ever brought to Napanee.
- Jack the Kipper—the great detective story of the Whitechapel Murders for 19 cents at the 7 cent store. Bargains in picture frames. 8x10, all complete for 25 cents; an extra good one, worth \$1 for 50 cents. Also a nice assortment of printed tea sets of 41 pieces for \$2.75 per set, at the 7 cent store, west of the Campbell House.
- Go to Gallagher's for window Poles.
- Go to Gallagher's for School Supplies.
- Go to Gallagher's for Burmese Note Paper.
- Go to Gallagher's for all the latest novels.

partment at Robinson & Co's.

—We regret to learn that the Rev. S. Card, of Almonte, has had to relinquish his pastoral duties on account of ill-health. His many friends in Napanee extend sympathy.

—Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loissette, 237 Fifth Ave., N.Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column. 1589d.

—Rev. G. S. White, of Amherst Island, was in town on Monday en route to the county of Victoria, where he has gone to assist in the Scott Act campaign. Mr. White is a fluent speaker and will doubtless render valuable assistance there.

—The Brandon Sun says:—"At the late meeting of the quarterly board of the Methodist church it was decided to ask Rev. J. P. Wilson, the present pastor, to remain another term. It has fallen to the lot of few pastors to make such a favorable impression as Mr. Wilson has made in Brandon. He is looked upon as the ablest Methodist minister in the province."

—Edward Shultz, about forty-five years of age, married, was employed in Rothwell's shanty, at Little Lake near Odessa. Two weeks ago to-day while working with a man by the name of Heath, they felled an elm tree which lodged in an ash. The ash snapped, one of the top limbs skimming Shultz's face and breaking his shoulder. He died on Sunday morning last from the effect of his injuries.

—Mr. D. Fowler, of Amherst Island, is an accomplished artist and at the present time some of his pictures are attracting considerable attention in Ottawa where he is showing four water colors at the Art Exhibition. They are named "Low Water Bay of Quinte," "Heavy Squall," "A Wanderer in the Woodlands" and "Old Olive trees at Tivoli. The are all finely executed and show a true artists touch.

—At the Literary Society meeting held in the Eastern Church on Saturday evening, Miss Chambers distinguished herself by spelling down all competitors. As the leader of one of the sides, she rose to the responsibility of the position and although left to oppose no less than seven of the other side came off victorious and made them all take their seats. We congratulate Miss Chambers on her ability. We shall be glad to hear of more spelling matches. They are an educator.

—On Saturday last the Nimmo farm near Camden East was offered for sale by public action. The farm comprises three hundred and fifty acres and a few years ago would readily have brought \$11,000 or \$12,000. On Saturday it was bid in by Mr. Nimmo, of Edinburgh, for \$7,600 or a falling off in price of over thirty per cent. This is another proof of the correctness of the statement recently made in the House of Commons by Sir Richard Cartwright and about which he was so bitterly assailed. The N. P. has done great things for the farmers.

On Monday last no less than seven residents of this county left for various points in Manitoba and the Northwest. A. Gravelstine and wife of North Fredericksburgh go to Morden, Manitoba. Mr. Gravelstine took with him a car load of horses, colts and farming implements. Albert Joyce and Murney Parks of the same township have gone to Deloraine, and Alex. and Thomas Rennie have chosen the same section as their future home. John G. Smith, of Napanee, went to Regina. At this rate of exodus a day's work will soon be worth a day's pay in this county.

to the stables in the Brisco House yard where they can be inspected. It will pay farmers to inspect this stock. Adv.

—On Sunday evening Rev. E. N. Baker will deliver a sermon on the sixth commandment. His sermon last Sunday night was a masterly effort. One week from next Sunday General-superintendent Carman will deliver educational sermons in Napanee.

—Mr. G. W. McCabe has brought us in the champion egg of the season. It measures eight inches one way and nine the other and weighs seven ounces. A Plymouth Rock hen performed the feat of producing this remarkable specimen of hen fruit. The egg is now on exhibition at The Express office.

—A load of local talent went out to Switzerville on Wednesday evening to assist at the social held there. They went out in a sleigh but Walt says some of them had to follow a wagon home about two o'clock in the morning, the sleigh having collapsed. And yet people will talk about the fun there is in going to a social in the country.

—The assizes will open here on Monday next, before Justice Falconbridge. Thus far five jury, and two non-jury cases have been entered for trial. There will also be a small amount of criminal business to be disposed of. The jury cases are Webster vs. the Grand Trunk Ry., Wilson vs. the G. T. R., Vanslyck vs. the G. T. R., Lawson vs. Abell, and Curl vs. Baird. The non-jury cases to be tried are Cartwright vs. Stevens and Bartels vs. Vanslyck.

—A peculiar accident happened yesterday at the crossing near Grange's drug store. The horses of Dr. Cowan and Mrs. Sidney Warner met at the crossing, when the Doctor's horse was seized with blind staggers. Rearing, it came down on the wheel of Mrs. Warner's carriage and the animal's legs became so entangled in the wheel that the wheel had to be taken off the carriage before the animal could be extricated.

—Harvey Warner and J. Rudd Perry arrived home from the sunny south on Friday last. During their absence they travelled upwards of six thousand miles, passed through twenty-seven States of the Union and took in the sights in some of the most important cities of the United States. They were particularly charmed with New Orleans and its darkeyed beauties.

—On Monday last the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company appointed J. C. Drewry their appraiser for Lennox and Addington, and he is now prepared to loan any amount of money at lowest rates of interest. The Western has a large business in this county. Anyone desiring information regarding either old loans or new ones can procure it by applying directly to J. C. Drewry at The Express office.

—Remember the Scott Act mass meeting to be held in the town hall here to-morrow at half-past one. An invitation is extended to all temperance workers in the county. Let there be a grand rally as final arrangements must be made for polling day. Able speakers will address the meeting. Friends of the Scott Act can secure voters lists on application to either A. L. Morden or A. R. Davis. The name of a scrutineer for every polling district in the county must be sent in to the secretary so as to reach him not later than April 1st., as on that day the returning officer will appoint said parties scrutineers for their respective polling districts. Let every committee work faithfully until the night of April 4th, and the result must be the retaining of the Act.

—Mantle Plushes and Silk Seal-ettes at abarazin at Robinson & Co's.

—M have Opera the ne ing up in fir engag carrie build —A McCa urday offend Gambt victed offeri costs. \$114.5 Corne summ o'clock offend —A Surre The f for th W. M Jas. I S.; E Scott, were days c ing ha ber m weloo —F Amos been i mind week Satur move towns becom feared losses mind day h —O from of Pol was V goes h Willis on Ar mitte mile f dence and tl costs. testifi the d take l —V regar eveni ford-i styled quack of Go the le the li ted tl and r other tells oughl whisl for g scare clerg. owes his h docti Arch his r forso preat and

McKENTY.

THE SPRING SEASON OF 1889.

OF DRY GOODS

all extremely cheap for cash.

! The Deepest Cut in Spring Prices !

FOR MANY A SPRING.

We have a bright and lively business, which we made by selling cheap and treating Silk Dress, to see what we can do. We will prove our claim to being **THE CHEAP-PRICE TO BUY READY-MADE CLOTHING.** Spring Stock now complete. The s. No Shoddy. Boys' Suits from \$2 up.

Mens' Suits to order from \$9.00 up. See these goods and your eyes will be opened. first, last, any time, but don't buy till you come to

LAHEY & McKENTY

—Fresh oranges and lemons only 20c per dozen at Bruton's.

—Mrs. J. W. Bristol in her 88th year has just finished two crib quilts, each containing 1,017 pieces.

—The case of Baird vs. Parks, otherwise known as the North Fredericksburgh protest matter, came up in Toronto on Tuesday last, and was further enlarged until Tuesday, April 9th.

—Division court was held here on Wednesday, before Judge Price. But few cases were disposed of. In the case of John Herring vs. Elias Clapp of Adolphustown, the plaintiff was non-suited, each party to pay their own costs.

—A lively runaway occurred on Wednesday afternoon. A horse belonging to Miles Fralick, dashed up Main street as far as John street, and then went up as far as the market square where it was captured. The cutter to which the horse was attached was badly wrecked.

—Messrs. John Rennie and John Cliff, have in contemplation the erection of an Opera House on east street just in rear of the new Rennie block. They propose putt-

SCOTT ACT COLUMN.

It is currently reported that Prayn & Son have secured the refusal of the store adjoining their grocery establishment and that, if the Scott Act is repealed, they will open a liquor store there. Is this why Mr. Harshaw is so opposed to the Scott Act? What do other grocers think of this feature of the case?

HOW TO VOTE.

The form of the ballot tickets for the election to take place in these United Counties on the 4th of April, is as below. "Against the Act," is printed in red ink; "For the Act," in black ink:—

AGAINST THE ACT.
(Red)

FOR THE ACT.
(Black)

X

Mark your ballots as above,

Hall's remarks he would move to rescind his motion. This was done and then the report of the committee, as originally presented, was adopted.

An effort was made to secure some of the business men to canvass for stock, but nearly all of them pleaded lack of time.

The stock book is now being prepared and will be immediately circulated.

We trust that the required amount will be raised and that the works will be pushed. The enterprise looks like a safe one, and certainly there is room for such a business in the Bay of Quinte section.

—Twenty-one people left this county for points in Manitoba and the Northwest, on Monday last, and several more have followed them since that time.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Henry Fralick has gone to New York on business.

—Mr. Henry Lane left for Chicago on Tuesday morning.

—Miss Lizzie Miller, is home again after a long visit in Toronto.

—Mrs. J. N. Armstrong, of Kingston, is upon her father. Wilder Jov. Esq.

cutter to which the horse was attached was badly wrecked.

—Messrs. John Rennie and John Cliff, have in contemplation the erection of an Opera House on east street just in rear of the new Rennie block. They propose putting up a fine structure, and fitting it up in first-class style. Mr. Cliff is busily engaged on the plans. If this scheme is carried out, Mr. Ben Brisco, will not rebuild his hall.

—As intimated in last week's paper, Mrs. McCarthy, of Camden East, was, on Saturday last, fined \$100 and costs for a second offence against the Scott Act. James M. Gamble, of the Tichborne House, was convicted of having liquor for sale and for offering it for sale, and was fined \$50 and costs for each case. He had to contribute \$114.50 to the county treasury. Mr. C. A. Cornell, of the Brisco House, has been summoned for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to answer to the charge of a second offence against the Scott Act.

—At the last regular meeting of "No Surrender" lodge No. 18 Royal True Blues. The following were duly installed officers for the current year: Bro. J. W. Schryver, W. M.; Bro. Wm. Warner, D. M.; Bro. Jas. Plumley, Chap.; Bro. A. Briggs, R. S.; Bro. M. S. Plumley, Treas.; Bro. F. Scott, F. of C. The nights of meeting were changed to the first and third Thursdays of each month. The lodge is progressing having initiated ten since their December meeting. Visiting brethren are always welcomed.

—For the past few weeks the friends of Amos H. Allison have noticed that he has been rapidly failing in health, and that his mind has gradually been weakening. Last week he grew rapidly worse, so that on Saturday it was deemed advisable to remove him to his brother's residence in the township of Richmond. His mind has become completely unsettled, and it is feared that he will never recover. Heavy losses in bucket shop deals preyed upon his mind constantly, and the result is that today his reason is dethroned.

—On Tuesday afternoon an assault case from Amherst Island engaged the attention of Police Magistrate Daly. The plaintiff was William Fleming and the defendant goes him one better and styles himself William J. Fleming. Both parties reside on Amherst Island. The assault was committed on the 13th day of March, about one mile from the village of Stella. The evidence was conclusive against the defendant and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$4 and costs. Warden Filson was on hand to testify to the previous good character of the defendant, but the Magistrate did not take his evidence.

—We have received a great many reports regarding the sermon delivered on Sunday evening last by Venerable Archdeacon Bedford-Jones. We are informed that he styled prohibition and total abstinence quack remedies, and claimed that the grace of God should be relied upon, rather than the legislation of a parliament, to suppress the liquor traffic. We asked if he advocated the doing away with laws against theft and murder but the reply was "no." Another informant who heard the discourse, tells us that the Archdeacon said "We ought to thank God that we have the whiskey to drink to stimulate us to pray for grace to resist temptation." We can scarcely credit that a professed Christian clergyman should so far forget what he owes to his position and his God as to use his holy office to propagate such damnable doctrine. We prefer thinking that the Archdeacon's hearers have misconstrued his remarks, rather than believe that he forsook the line adopted by our Saviour who preached of Righteousness, Temperance and a Judgment to come.

FOR THE ACT.
(Black)



Mark your ballots as above,

Beware of the Red Letters!
They are a danger signal!
Keep away from them!

It will be interesting to compare the figures in the coming election with the official returns of the last Scott Act contest, so we publish the information for the benefit of our readers:

POLLING PLACES.	No. of Votes for the Act.	No. of Votes Against the Act.	Majority for the Act.	Majority against the Act.	Total number of Votes Poll.	Rejected.	Spilled.
Amherst Island.....	39	95	56	134	1		
Bath.....	46	34	12	80			
Adolphustown.....	39	69	30	108			
Ernesttown, No. 1.....	65	31	31	99	1		
" 2.....	2	65	80	15	145		6
" 3.....	157	73	84	230			
" 4.....	86	21	65	107	1		
" 5.....	105	49	56	154			4
N. Fredericksburgh, No. 1.....	58	85	27	143	2		
N. Fredericksburgh, No. 2.....	44	94	50	138			
S. Fredericksburgh, No. 1.....	46	55	9	101			
S. Fredericksburgh, No. 2.....	34	77	43	111	1		
Richmond, No. 1.....	62	70	8	132	2		
" 2.....	81	56	26	142	1		
" 3.....	33	62	29	95	1		
" 4.....	69	37	32	106			
Napanee, Centre W'd., No. 1.....	49	82	33	131			
Napanee, Centre W'd., No. 2.....	59	44	15	103	2		
Napanee, West Ward, No. 1.....	39	38	1	77			
Napanee, West Ward, No. 2.....	52	39	13	91			
Napanee, East Ward.....	65	40	25	105	1		
Camden, No. 1.....	59	56	3	115	1		
" 2.....	72	76	4	148			
" 3.....	124	69	55	193	1		
" 4.....	95	46	49	141			
" 5.....	30	84	54	114	5		
" 6.....	57	111	54	168	1		
Newburgh.....	98	54	44	152	1		
Sheffield, No. 1.....	126	123	3	249	4		
" 2.....	23	118	95	141	1		
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, No. 1.....	8	10	2	18			
" 2.....	8	1	7	9			
Kaladar, Angleses & Effingham, No. 1.....	43	16	27	59			
" No 2.....	8	11	3	19			
	2047	2011	548	512	4038	35	14
			512				
Maj. for the Act.....			36				

Agricultural Works.

Another meeting was held in the town hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of re-

appe Her cult larg busi Jam chai verl stoc \$100 wor cha A not and whi late cap of t to co Mr. and A I

business.

—Mr. Henry Lane left for Chicago on Tuesday morning.

—Miss Lizzie Miller, is home again upon long visit in Toronto.

—Mrs. J. N. Armstrong, of Kingston, upon her father, Wilder Joy, Esq.

—Rev. Father Hogan was in Picton this week, the guest of Father McDonagh.

—John Laird has moved from Napanee to the farm of his brother William near Bath.

—Miss Maud Shepard has returned home after spending six months with friends in New York state.

—Mr. William Hannah, of Toronto, was in town last week closing up matters in connection with his father's estate.

—Mr. Wilkie Grange, of Gananoque, was in town this week visiting his parents. He was on his way east from Toronto.

—The mayor of Yarker was in Kingston on Monday. By the way—does he not go there simi-frequently? Speak up Ben. What is the attraction.

—D. W. Allison and wife were in town on Monday. Mr. Allison has almost recovered from the serious attack of bronchitis which recently prostrated him.

—Mrs. Edith Box, of South Fredericksburgh, has gone to Campbellford to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. Mallory. Mrs. Box was accompanied by her son Hugh.

—Mrs. Archie Dingman, of Toronto, arrived here on Wednesday. She is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane. Baby Corinne accompanies her mother and is just as cute as ever.

—Mrs. McBierny, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of her father, Charles Lane, Esq. Mr. McBierny is at present in South America on a business trip which has included a visit to England, Spain and other countries.

—Mr. Elliott, of Michigan, surprised his niece, Miss Mary Huffman, by calling on her last week, and making known his identity. They had never met before. On Tuesday uncle and niece went to Kingston to visit Mr. Elliott's brother, the well known cattle dealer of that city.

BORN.

BOTTING.—At Brandon, Man., on February 24th 1889, the wife of George Botting of a son.

FLEMING.—At Belleville, on March 14th 1889, the wife of Mr. John Fleming (formerly of Napanee) of a daughter.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED.

Apply to
MRS. MCKENTY,
EAST ST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT

The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

meet to audit the Public Accounts at
e Court House, in the
Town of Napanee, on

iday, April 5th, '89

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

all accounts for audit must be delivered
to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the
day of April, 1889.

A. L. MORDEN,
Clerk of the Peace,
County of Lennox and Addington.
Napanee, March 21, 1889. 1689b